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Part One
Pages 1-8

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FOR A NEW COURT UP TOWN

More Opinions of Lawyers on a Site for the Appellate Division.

ATTORNEYS ARE NOT ALL AGREED

General Belief that the Justices Should Wear Gowns — What Messrs. Shearman, Ransom, and Others Say.

To further learn how the lawyers of this city regard the plan of having the new appellate division of the Supreme Court situated up town, adjoining the building to be erected by the Bar Association, and how they look upon the suggestion that the Justices wear gowns, more interviews were obtained yesterday:

Thomas G. Shearman said: "If that court should go up town, all the courts would have to go up town also. They must be kept together to enable the business of the courts to be properly transacted. Business could not be done if the General Term, Special Term, and appellate courts were not all together. The elevated roads have tended to concentrate the business of the city down town, and everything of great importance is in the lower part of the city. The courts, of necessity, must be where the business is, irrespective of the question of the convenience of the lawyers.

"Gowns should be worn by the Justices of the court. They would lend dignity to it, and would increase respect for it. The Justices lack somewhat in dignity now, although they are not as I saw it twenty-five years ago, when a Justice, while sitting at the trial of a case, took off his shoes and placed his feet upon the bench to rest them because he felt tired, or his feet did."

Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom said: "I think that I believe—mind, I say I think that I believe—because I reserve to myself that inalienable right to change my mind, that all the courts should go up town, say, to the park at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. I am not so positive that I could not be prevailed upon to change my mind, but that is my present feeling. We are growing more and more distant from the people of the city down here, and our courts should be more central. For that reason I favor the court sitting up town, although it will be more convenient for me if it is situated down here somewhere.

"As to gowns, well, that is more or less a matter of taste, as it was to the man who kissed a cow, and, while my taste doesn't run to kissing cows, it does to wearing gowns.

"The Judiciary is the only thing left in this country between general disruption and utter annihilation, and I think it is every man's duty to do what he can to uphold the dignity of and respect for the law. The Appellate Court is an important step toward a more certain ascertainment of the law. I think it will work out in that way. Its decrees will, perhaps, in a large number of cases settle the law. The pomp and ceremony and ritual, if I may use the word, in courts of justice I am inclined to approve of, although personally I am an iconoclast. It has been a good thing in the Court of Appeals, and will be in the Appellate Court."

Harrington Putnam said: "I think it would be a good thing for the court to be up town, but a bad thing for the lawyers. The majority of those lawyers who have large interests to care for are in the neighborhood of Wall Street, and, as the interests are down here, the court should be down town. When we are wanted we are wanted badly and in a great hurry, and so must save as much time as possible in conducting our business, and I therefore think that it should be down town in a readily-accessible location.

"I would have the Justices gowned by all means. Aside from lending dignity to the appearance of the court, it would have an impressive effect upon our foreign-born population. Our population is so largely composed of foreigners who are accustomed to an appearance of dignity that it has a great effect upon them.

"They have been accustomed to see Governmental office at home clothed with a distinguishing garb, to which they have paid respect no matter whom it covered, and, not finding it here, they lose respect for the Government through losing respect for its officers. Especially would I have our criminal magistrates gowned, as I think it would tend to uphold the majesty of the law in the eyes of the people with whom they have to deal, and make them have a greater respect for it. My practice, being mainly in the United States courts, has made me so familiar with the appearance of gowned Judges on the bench that it never strikes me as being undemocratic, but leads me, I am certain, to have, if anything, a higher respect for the court."

Robert Sewell said: "I had not considered the location of the court at all, as I supposed that there were not two opinions about it. I think that it would be an unmitigated evil to remove the court from the centre of active judicial work. It should be in the atmosphere of the trial courts. By the law creating the new court, it is too far removed from the trial courts. It happens to be all right with the Justices who will sit in the present instance, as they have had experience in the trial of cases, but a time may come when some of the Justices of the court will be men who have had no such experience, and then it may work an injury to litigants and lawyers, as every man who sits on an appellate bench should have the experience and education that a trial bench gives him. Such an experience is invaluable, and the suitors are entitled to it.

"The Superior Courts in this city should be in one building, and that should be in the immediate vicinity of the lawyers' offices. I would have a grand building contain them all, as is done in London, Paris, and other foreign cities. In London the convenience of having the courts in one building is very great and is appreciated by all. It would materially interfere with our practice to have this court up town. To Brooklyn lawyers it would be exceedingly inconvenient. My family is possessed of property in Forty-fourth Street that would receive a boom if the court were to go up there, but, notwithstanding that, I believe it should be down with the other courts.

"I favor gowns very much. They will lend an added dignity to the court. I had intended to speak to the Justices upon this point and advise them to adopt the gown. The tribunal is one of great dignity and importance, and consists presumably of the best Justices in this State. The impression upon the audiences and lawyers will be heightened by wearing gowns. I would go much further, and would advocate the wearing of gowns as a distinguishing garb, as in other countries. It was contemplated at one time to have the Justices of the General Term wear gowns, but nothing came of it.

"It is bosh and nonsense for Mr. Peckham to say that he would as soon see the Justices in their nightshirts. Mr. Peckham would be the first to object if he saw a Justice ascend the bench in his nightshirt. He did not mean what he said. The simplicity of democracy has gone too far. Judges have too often detracted from the dignity of the law by sitting to hear cases in velveteen jackets, with their feet on the bench, and picking their teeth while listening to cases."

Charles E. Strong said that the court should be below Canal Street, and that, as gowns will lend dignity to the court and be impressive, they should be adopted by the Justices.

James M. Varnum, in speaking about the appellate court, said: "What thought I have given to the subject leads me to favor locating the court down town as near the other courts as possible. If the court should sit up town it would cause the lawyers to lose much valuable time. As it is now, we can respond to the telephone from the Court House in a few minutes, which we could not do if it were up at Forty-third Street.

"The Justices would do well to wear gowns. Many of them do not dress now as they should when sitting at court, and their actions detract from the dignity of the courts. This is more readily perceived by our foreign population, that has been accustomed to greater dignity at home. As the gowns will lend dignity to the courts, whatever the Justices may wear underneath, I favor them."

IN NEW-HAVEN ROAD'S INTEREST

Consolidation of Old Colony and Stonington Steamship Companies a Preliminary to Their Absorption.

BOSTON, March 13.—The announcement that the Old Colony Steamboat Company and the Stonington Steamship Company are to be consolidated excites no surprise here.

The general expectation is that this consolidation will simply pave the way for the complete absorption of the properties in the New-Haven Railroad Company. This will probably be brought about through giving up the Massachusetts company's charter, the acceptance of a Rhode Island charter for the combined companies, and the ultimate exchange of the stock of that company, so far as outside holders go, for New-Haven Railroad stock.

The New-Haven Company now holds virtually all of the Old Colony Steamboat Company's stock. By the returns filed with the Commissioner of Corporations of this State in July, 1894, the New-Haven Company appeared as the owner of 9,673 of the 12,000 shares, while the Directors represented 20 shares more. There were then about a dozen holders of from 3 to 14 shares each, while one Trustee appeared as holding 2,240 shares. Since that time the New-Haven people claim to have secured practically all of this, paying cash for some of it and giving Old Colony Railroad stock in exchange for other holdings, the 20,000 shares of Old Colony stock bought at auction last Summer being understood to have been taken by the New-Haven people for this purpose.

The capital of the Stonington Company is $2,000,000 and that of the Old Colony Steamboat Company is $1,200,000. The statement of the latter company on June 30, 1894, gave its debts as $1,198,250 and its surplus balance as $465,981. Its assets were given as follows: Buildings, $97,000; machinery, $30,-000; cash and debts receivable, $116,762; materials and supplies, $88,486; insurance, $18,677; steamers, $2,533,807.

THREE WERE BURNED TO DEATH

And Four More Victims of a Hotel Fire in West Virginia Likely to Die of Their Injuries.

PARSONS, West Va., March 13.—A hotel fire in which three persons lost their lives and four were so badly injured that they may die took place at Mackeysville six miles north of here, at 1 o'clock this morning.

The dead are:
COLLETT, HOMER.
CORLEY, SQUIRE.
SISSON, EUGENE.

The following were severely and probably fatally burned:
CONFER, JACOB.
JUNKINS, JAMES.
WILLIAMS, J. K.
WILSON, WILLIAM.

The fire was in I. D. Junkins's hotel. The flames spread so rapidly that the inmates had scarcely any time to escape.

Fifteen of those in the hotel jumped to the ground, receiving but slight injuries.

The three men burned to death and the persons badly injured were all well-known citizens. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

TREASURER TAYLOR CAUGHT IN MEXICO

South Dakota's Defaulter Run Down by Detectives.

PIERRE, S. D., March 13.—Ex-State Treasurer Taylor, who is a defaulter to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, is reported to have been captured at Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is said detectives followed him from Memphis, where he slipped through the hands of the officers, to Tampa, Fla., then to Havana, and thence to Vera Cruz, where he is under arrest, awaiting extradition. He passed under the name of George Mason, and was accompanied by a man known as Phelps.

Gov. Sheldon refuses to divulge anything regarding Taylor's reported capture. Attorney General Crawford departed this morning, accompanied by a man named Lambert, who is supposed to be doing special detective work in the Taylor case. It was said they are going to Texas.

The Goodman-Parsons Murder Case.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—When court adjourned this evening counsel were still arguing the Goodman-Parsons murder case. From present indications, a verdict is not expected before Friday. It was stated this morning by a member of the fraternity that the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, of which Capt. Goodman is a member, had furnished $1,500 to defray the expenses of the two trials, and that they would be willing to furnish money for the expenses of another trial if necessary.

Heavy Wind in Alabama.

EUFAULA, Ala., March 13.—A destructive wind and rain storm passed over a portion of Barbour County this morning, doing much damage. Fences, trees, and buildings in its course were swept away, and a heavy loss will be felt in land which had been prepared for planting. But one person, a negro, is reported hurt. Quite a number of washouts are reported on railroads in that section, and all trains are behind time.

The Fire Board Reorganized.

The Board of Fire Commissioners reorganized yesterday by electing General O. H. La Grange President and S. Howland Robbins Treasurer.

Fireman David M. Hughes of Engine Company No. 26 was dismissed from the department on five charges of being absent without leave.

THE INSULT TO OUR FLAG

Navy Officers Discuss the Firing Upon the Allianca.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF SPAIN

Possible Effect in Cuba Were a Threatening Squadron Sent There—The Spanish Minister Gives His View of the Incident.

As might have been expected, the chief topic of discussion among naval officers yesterday was the affront to the American flag given when the unidentified Spanish man-of-war fired upon an American steamship while upon the high seas.

Naval officers are, perhaps, more resentful of any indignity to the country's emblem than are any others in the Government's service. Owing to the nature of their calling they have been brought in frequent contact with officers of other navies, and among others, they have met Spanish naval officers, and have had opportunities of judging them.

Said one officer yesterday: "It has occurred to me that the most serious phase of this question is the well-known disposition of Spanish commanders to resort to high-handed measures at times, and the equally well-known indisposition of Spain to apologize for the acts or to recede from the position taken by its representatives.

"It would not surprise me if the Spanish Government, instead of disavowing the act of the Spanish gunboat in firing on an American vessel, attempts to uphold the officer for the course he pursued. Spain, however, cannot afford to go to war with this country, and that fact may induce her to make a prompt disavowal and apology for the outrage, knowing, as she must know, that a failure to do so would inevitably lead to untoward results. The least that she could count upon in that contingency would be the loss of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, perhaps, her dependencies in the Philippine Islands."

One phase of the subject which has not yet been entered upon is the possible effect of a threatening squadron of United States war vessels upon the insurrectionary forces of Cuba. The insurgents, it is thought, would doubtless take heart should a fleet hostile to Spain appear in Cuban waters, and a general uprising, it is thought, would follow.

As was told in The New-York Times yesterday, this country has a formidable array of vessels which could soon be got in readiness for a hostile demonstration. Thanks to recent acts of Congress it has also an efficient fleet of subsidized merchant vessels, which in event of hostilities would doubtless be called upon for transport duty.

One difficulty, however, is the dearth of men to man the ships which are now out of commission. There are but 160 men now available on board the Vermont, the naval recruiting rendezvous at this city, and other receiving ships are as poorly supplied. The entire enlisted force, which is now held in reserve on such ships, is no more than sufficient to man the battle ship Maine, now nearing completion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Vessels which could be made, in all other respects, ready for service within a few weeks' time, are the battle ship Texas, the monitors Miantonomah, Terror, Amphitrite, and Puritan, and the wooden cruiser Lancaster.

At the Spanish Consulate in Stone Street it was said that no official information of the firing of the gunboat upon the Allianca had been received. Nor was there, the Second Secretary said, any way of ascertaining what particular vessel the gunboat was, or who commanded her.

Secretary Newton Drake of the Panama Railroad Company made this statement:

"Capt. Crossman is a cool-headed man, a tried officer. He states that he was two marine leagues out, a league more than the limit. When the cruiser fired, Capt. Crossman, remembering certain episodes on that coast, just got out of the way. One theory is that the Spanish ship was some cruiser new on the station, with an excitable and overzealous commander.

"Capt. Crossman reported the occurrence to Secretary Gresham purely on his own responsibility. We confirmed his action."

NO NEWS YET FROM HAVANA.

The Spanish Minister Says Amends Will Be Made if in the Wrong.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Spanish policy in diplomacy is simply an exaggeration of their every-day policy of putting off until to-morrow the things that should be done to-day.

Naval officers, who are fretting because there is no news at the department of the movement of a naval vessel toward Cuba, are strongly of the opinion that if it could have been known in Havana this morning that the cruiser New-York, now on the Spanish main, had started for Havana, and would in a few days be anchored under the guns of Morro Castle, a great many obstacles which are likely to be found in the absence of the ship will "unfortunately" delay the proud Spaniard from promptly discovering whether he committed a simple and gawky blunder in firing upon the Allianca or desired to manifest his contempt for the flag she flew.

The quick dispatch of a proper squadron to Cuba might be objected to by Spain at this time as a disregard by the United States of the fact that the Government of Spain is now undertaking to prevent the successful carrying out of a revolution, and that there is no occasion for the parade of great force to correct the bad manners of some "fresh" Spanish naval officer. Such an excuse as that, however, would provoke the laugh at the expense of Spain, for the performance reported by Capt. Crossman could not have occurred by contact with any vessel of the British, French, or German Navies. Naval officers are seldom willing to confess that they commit offenses such as this appears to have been by inadvertence.

The State Department has heard as yet but one side of the story relating to the adventure of the Allianca off the eastern coast of Cuba. No advices have come from Consul General Williams at Havana, and probably several days will elapse before the name of the Spanish war vessel which is said to have fired on the Allianca and that the statement of her commander will be made public.

At the State Department there has been some criticism of the action of Capt. Crossman of the Allianca, who is thought to have taken a needless risk in refusing to heave to when the Spaniard showed a disposition to overhaul him. The critics say that nothing more than a search of the vessel would have been attempted in case the Allianca had stopped her engines, and that in holding on Capt. Crossman placed his steamer and her passengers in a position of

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THREE CHILDREN DESERTED

Left to the Tender Mercies of the Boston Police by a Heartless Stepmother from New-York.

BOSTON, March 13.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening three children, ranging in age from nine to thirteen years, entered Police Station No. 2, and the oldest, a rather precocious girl, handed Lieut. Hanley a sealed envelope. The letter was addressed to the Captain of Police, and inclosed was a note which stated that the writer had gone to Braintree and desired the Captain to look after the children until her return two or three days hence.

The writer of the note was the stepmother of the children, and had given the note to the eldest girl, with instructions to give it to the first police Captain she could find, but not to look for a police station until after dark. Lieut. Hanley questioned the children closely, and learned that their names were Abbie, Freddie, and Hattie Perry, aged, respectively, thirteen, eleven, and nine years. They came from New-York on Monday, stopping that night at a cheap lodging house on Eliot Street, and Tuesday night at the Charton Street Home.

The children also said that their father was living at 227 West Thirty-sixth Street, New-York, and that his name was Charles H. Perry. The oldest girl informed Lieut. Hanley that her stepmother had not gone to Braintree, but had returned to New-York to get some more money from her father. Lieut. Hanley sent an officer to the Chardon Street Home with the children, and it was learned there that the stepmother, who was a very showy, well-dressed woman, had been there Tuesday night with the children, and had inquired for some home where she might leave them. She informed the matron of the home that she was their stepmother, and would willingly care for the two younger ones, who are a very bright, nice-looking boy and girl, but that she did not, and could not, like the oldest girl, and wanted to get rid of her. She was recommended to an institution, but evidently did not visit it, as she left the children to the tender mercies of any police official they might come in contact with.

The children were cared for at the Chardon Street Home to-night, and, as it is the opinion of the police that their stepmother has no intention of returning for them, they will be turned over to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity to-morrow, by whom they will probably be sent back to New-York.

EXPORTATION OF ALABAMA IRON

J. Bowron Says It Is Possible to Compete in Neutral Markets if Freight Rates Are More Favorable.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—J. Bowron, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, tates that his company has been studying the possibility of the foreign exportation of Alabama iron. He says:

"I have become perfectly satisfied that, starting as we do with the price about $2.50 per ton for gray forge or No. 3 foundry below the free on board price of Middlesborough (England) iron of similar grades, we certainly ought to be able to compete in neutral markets. It will, however, require time and patience to attain this end, for the reason that the vast bulk of ocean tonnage is in the hands of English owners, who will make freight rates to facilitate English exports and obstruct ours.

"Unfortunately, American producers are handicapped by the fact that the tonnage of our exports largely exceeds the tonnage of our imports. This fact enables the English shipowner to make the American charterer pay the cost of the round trip, and he is willing to accept a mere ballasting rate from England outward to this country.

"I am afraid from this cause that it will be impossible for some time to sell any Southern iron in England unless it can be shipped to Manchester on board cotton ships, which would lessen the freight rate. The markets of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic are not, however, subject to the same remarks, except to a limited extent, and I am quite hopeful that the rates which are now under the consideration of the Southern railways to Mobile, Pensacola, and Savannah for foreign shipment will enable us actually to commence exporting pig iron to Italian, Spanish, and Russian ports."

The Robinson Murder Trial.

BUFFALO, March 13.—At the trial of Clarence and Sadie Robinson for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs most of this morning's session was taken up by expert testimony as to maps and photographs.

Walter K. Kenneth, a messenger boy who heard the shots that killed Gibbs, testified that he saw two figures run away from the scene of the crime, after the lawyer fell. One was much shorter than the other. A number of other witnesses gave evidence of this nature.

Aeronaut Wise Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Charles E. Wise, the famous aeronaut, died of pneumonia, at his home in Jenkintown Tuesday. He was fifty-nine years old. He was the son of Prof. John Wise, and for forty-two years was the manager and engineer of more aeronautical appliances for the pleasure of the public and for meteorological investigation of the air currents than any one now living. He was the engineer of the balloon corps at the first battle of Bull Run.

Engineer and Brakeman Killed.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 13.—A freight train west-bound on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was wrecked in Truxton Cañon, forty miles east of Kingman, Arizona, this morning. Engineer James Sullivan and Brakeman Beatty were instantly killed. The engine and eight cars were wrecked. Beatty's sister lives at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Good Wishes for McKelvey.

Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey of Brooklyn was congratulated yesterday upon his promotion by the commanding officers of the department, as well as by a number of his friends.

Benjamin T. Lynch, brother-in-law of ex-Superintendent Campbell, sent the new Superintendent a basket of flowers.

Secretary King's Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—The Governor's secretary, Myron D. King, who was hurt in the Legislature riot, fainted to-day. His physicians, who came hurriedly to apply restoratives, said the faint was caused by the medicines, and that the chief danger is from possible inflammation.

Newark's Democratic Convention Call

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—The Essex County Democratic Committee met to-night with about fifty members present. It was decided to hold the primaries on March 27, the ward conventions on March 29, and the city convention March 30.

THERE WILL BE NO DUEL

Thomas Gilroy, Jr., Says He Did Not Challenge Walter S. Hale.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE QUARREL

Mr. Gilroy Says His Brother-in-Law Accused Him of Living on His Money, and He Made a Forcible Retort.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Dispatches received to-day from Haverhill told of a "dramatic" scene in the billard room of the Parker House this morning, in which shockingly impolite things were said by both Thomas Gilroy, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Gilroy of New-York, and Walter Scott Hale of Haverhill, his brother-in-law. It was said that there had been a challenge to settle the affair upon the field of honor, and there was mention of pistols, seconds, and such dreadful things.

Howie Hodgkins, who is known around Boston as a "sporting man," was reported to be busy making arrangements for the meeting. It was furthermore reported that Mr. Hodgkins had procured a copy of the "Code Duello," and had locked himself in his room with brandy and soda to steady his nerves.

But an interview with Mr. Gilroy this evening has spoiled all these reports.

There is to be no duel. There never was to have been a duel.

No challenge was passed, and, according to Mr. Gilroy, the matter arose wholly from the imagination of a not too powerful brain befuddled with Massachusetts whisky.

When the correspondent of The New-York Times called upon Mr. Gilroy at the Parker House, he seemed quite willing to talk about the affair. He was inclined to be severe upon Hale, calling him "cub," and saying that in his opinion the boy was insane.

"The stories published this afternoon," said Mr. Gilroy, "are rot. I am not such a fool as to render myself amenable to the laws by offering to fight a duel."

Here he stopped to examine a card. "Oh, another reporter; show him up."

Then reporters kept coming, and after half a dozen or so had arrived he commenced again.

"I might as well start at the beginning of this thing," he continued. "This morning—say, about 8 o'clock—young Hale called. He sent up his card, saying he wished to see me. I sent back word that I should come down stairs as soon as I had dressed. I went down stairs a few minutes later and found him with another man, whom I did not know.

"He had been drinking, and I should say he was drunk then. We had some words, and then he made the charge that I had been living on his money. I called him a — liar and left.

"I was mad," said Mr. Gilroy, thoughtfully. "Yes, I was very mad. His friend stood by all the while and said nothing, either to me or Hale.

"By the way, where did the story come from?" asked Mr. Gilroy.

"Haverhill," was the answer.

"Oh, that accounts for it; he lives there, I know, and probably went home and gave the story to men there, who colored it to suit themselves."

"Now, as regards my living upon his money," continued Mr. Gilroy, "I couldn't live very long upon it—perhaps twenty-four hours—and then I would have to live mostly on air. I make a good and sufficient living myself, and have no need of any one else's money. Hale is a legatee in common with his mother and sister in the will of his grandfather, H. H. Hale. His share is something like $100 a month. Since May 4 his share, not amounting to $1,000 in all, has been paid to his mother as his guardian. When the right time comes, it will be shown that more than this has been expended in his behalf."

"Now, Mr. Gilroy, if you received any challenge from Mr. Hale, what would you do with it?"

Very promptly Mr. Gilroy answered: "Toss it in the waste basket, most likely."

"There is a rumor," said a reporter, "that a well-known sporting man named Hodgkins is arranging for a duel."

Mr. Gilroy regarded this as a good joke, and simply chuckled. To The Times man he said:

"Now, I wish you would kindly set me right in Boston. In New-York, where I am known, my friends would laugh at anything like this."

Hale's version of the story, as given out at Haverhill, where he went immediately after the episode, is that Gilroy offered to fight him with any weapons other than fists at any point within 100 miles of New-York, and that when the challenge was promptly accepted Gilroy turned and fled.

He claims that Gilroy had threatened to break every bone in his body. The causes which led up to the trouble, as far as can be learned, are these:

Young Hale recently brought suit against his mother to be relieved from guardianship. The case came up in the Probate Court, Salem, last Monday, and was continued to April 1. Young Hale claims that he was delegated to serve the papers upon his mother in New-York. He visited New-York Tuesday, and found his mother in the evening. He served the papers and returned to Boston.

Woman Suffrage in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, March 13.—A woman suffrage bill, which has been before the Nova Scotia Parliament for some time, was defeated to-night by a majority of 21 to 12. This is the end for another year of a strong agitation which has been going on for a couple of years favoring the enfranchisement of women. At the last session of the Legislature a similar bill was defeated, but by less decisive vote than that of to-day.

Charged with Cutting the Air Brakes.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 13.—Wilson Simes, a young engineer, was arrested here to-day charged with severing the air brakes between the engine tender and baggage car on a West Shore train, nearly causing a wreck. He is believed to be one of a gang bent on train wrecking who have been cutting the air brakes on trains between here and Tonawanda for some time.

J. G. K. Lawrence Improving.

The condition of J. G. K. Lawrence, President of the Jockey Club, continues to improve rapidly. At his home, 45 East Twenty-fifth Street, it was said yesterday that Mr. Lawrence was getting along nicely, and that he expected to be able to go out in a few days.

George Fred Williams for Governor?

BOSTON, March 13.—It is said that the Democratic managers have agreed upon ex-Congressman George Fred Williams as the candidate for Governor next Fall.

CRUEL WORK OF A COLORADO MOB

Six Prisoners and Their Guard Shot by Masked Men—The Victims Possibly Italian Citizens.

DENVER, Col., March 13.—Mob rule has reigned among the miners in the coal camps of Huerfano County since Sunday night, and seven men—all but one Italians—have been shot.

The dead are:
DANINO, LORENZO, killed in jail.
JACOBINI, PETER, killed in jail.
WELLSBY, JOSEPH, a boy, accidentally shot.
Four Italians, names unknown, shot by masked men.

The lynching of the Italians was the result of the murder Sunday night, at Rouse, of Abner Hixon, keeper of a temperance saloon, by a party of Italians, among them Lorenzo Danino and Antonio Gobetti. A dozen arrests were made.

Danino was taken to the jail at Walsenburg about noon yesterday, and eleven others, with Deputy Earl Sanford and Charles Harriman and Driver Joseph Wellsby, started for the jail after 6 o'clock in the evening.

When on the bridge, less than a mile from Walsenburg, six masked men on horseback rode up, ordered the driver to stop, the deputies to hold up their hands, and the prisoners to get out. The horsemen began shooting, frightening the horses, which ran into a wire fence.

The driver was killed by an accidental shot, and four of the prisoners fell dead in the road. Gobetti, one of those who escaped, was the one who held Hixon while Lorenzo Danino struck him with a table leg.

Peter Jacobini, badly wounded, was taken to Walsenburg Jail.

After the attack on the wagon party all was comparatively quiet until after midnight. Then seven or eight men wearing masks knocked at the door of the Walsenburg Jail, where Lorenzo Danino and the Italian wounded in the wagon attack were confined.

In answer to a question the men said O'Malley, the Sheriff, wanted to enter. As soon as the door was opened the guards found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where the two Italians were confined, and fired eight or ten shots. Each prisoner received four or five bullets. One died instantly, but the other lived a short time in great agony.

Dr. Cuneo, the Italian Consul in this city, was this afternoon officially notified of the occurrences, and called on the Governor. If the men who were killed by the lynchers are not American citizens he will take charge of whatever property they may have for the Government he represents. The doctor had not the information at hand to form any opinion about the affair.

The massacre of the five men from ambush was evidently well planned, with the exception of the killing of the driver. Four of those killed had been held for trial by the Coroner's jury. It is asserted that Welsby's death was accidental.

The motive for the murder of Hixon is the subject of much speculation. The deceased was thirty-six years old and a native of Arkansas, and was not of an aggressive or quarrelsome disposition. It is thought he was attacked last Sunday while on the road from Walsenburg to Rouse, a coal-mining camp six miles distant, and knocked from his horse by a blow on the head. Workmen going to the Rouse mine discovered Hixon with his skull fractured. The injured man was unconscious and died two hours later.

There was no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, but T. J. Brewer, pit boss at the coal mine, secured a bloodhound and put him on the scent. The dog struck a trail that led the pursuers to the rear of a saloon a half mile away. The brute bayed and rushed to a table on which were fresh bloodstains. Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, who were found in the room, were immediately arrested. The dog continued to a neighboring cabin, where Pete Poszetta and Frank Aurico were found.

The quartet of Italians made many damaging admissions of knowledge of the murder, and upon close questioning the names of five others implicated were divulged. Danino was charged with being the chief conspirator. Horsemen scoured the surrounding country, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the suspected Italians were under arrest.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Marquis Imperiali, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, called on Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department to-day in relation to the killing of Italians at Walsenburg, Col. He did not make formal complaint, but requested Mr. Uhl to see that protection was afforded Italian subjects in the event of further trouble. Mr. Uhl promised to do so, and sent a telegram to the Governor of Colorado asking what measures had been taken to insure compliance with the request of the Italian Government.

A BIG FIRE IN KANSAS CITY

Over $400,000 Lost by the Destruction of Three Business Buildings and Their Contents.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—A fire which destroyed over $400,000 worth of property in an hour started this afternoon in the four-story building at 410 West Fifth Street, occupied by the English Supply Company, dealers in engine supplies and wrought-iron material.

The fire spread to the top of the five-story brick building occupied by the Western Newspaper Union, and also to the Great Western Type Foundry Building. Both buildings were destroyed practically.

In the foundry was a great quantity of type and type material, besides six cylinder presses. The Western Newspaper Company printed "patent insides" for 200 Western weekly newspapers, and employed a big force. The loss in this building alone will exceed $75,000.

The building where the fire started was owned by the Kersey Coates estate, and the destruction of the building and contents involves a loss of $250,000.

It is estimated that a little more than half of the losses is covered by insurance.

Last "Blue Law" Repealed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—The Senate this afternoon repealed the last of the blue laws. It was a statute which provided that a Justice of the Peace might convict a person on his personal knowledge, without corroborative testimony, of the following offenses: Sabbath-breaking, swearing, blasphemy, and drunkenness.

Bank Cashier Arrested.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Arthur Sauer, ex-cashier of the Defiance (Ohio) National Bank, who disappeared Jan. 18, was arrested here to-day. He is charged with misappropriating the funds of the bank.

Mr. Crimmins Sends $1,000.

John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the Irish National Federation, has cabled to the Trustees of the Irish Party $1,000, making the amount remitted since Jan. 1 $8,000.

ONE HEAD FOR THE POLICE

Committee of Ten Makes Public Its Reform Measures.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT CREATED

Four Commissioners to Look After the Elections—Enlarged Powers for Police Chief—New Court to Try Policemen.

The Committee of Ten, authorized by the Cooper Union mass meeting and representing the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, the German-American Reform Union, and the City Vigilance League, made public the bills it has prepared for the reorganization of the Police Department and for the conduct of elections in New-York City.

These bills provide for a single Commissioner as the head of the Police Department and create a Department of Elections which is entirely out of the control of the police.

The bills had been drawn by sub-committees, and were considered by the main committee at a session which continued several hours yesterday. The meeting was held at the City Club. There were nine of the members present, as follows: Chairman George L. Rives, Seth Low, Louis L. Delafield, James W. Pryor, William M. Ivins, William B. Hornblower, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, Theodore Sutro, and Joel B. Erhardt.

They devoted considerable time to the question of a single or plural head for the department, but in the end agreed that it should be single.

The committee was still in session when the copies of the measures were made public, and a memorandum was filed to the effect that minor changes might be made.

The police bill provides that at noon of Aug. 1 next the terms of office and salaries of the persons then holding the offices of Commissioners and of the Superintendent shall terminate, and the board shall be abolished.

For a Single Commissioner.

The head of the department from that time on shall be a single officer, to be known as the Commissioner of Police. He is to be named by the Mayor, and his term is to expire on the second Monday in January, 1898. The term of succeeding Commissioners is fixed at two years. The salary is $7,500 a year. If a vacancy occurs, the person appointed to fill it is to hold for the unexpired portion only.

The Commissioner is to be subject to removal like other heads of departments. He may be suspended by the Mayor for not exceeding sixty days pending the hearing of charges filed against him. If he is absent from the city, the Mayor may designate any employe of the department to act for him. He is to give bonds in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Mayor to Name a Chief.

The Mayor is also to appoint a Chief of Police, whose term is not fixed in the bill, which provides that he may be removed by the Mayor for cause. The successors of the Chief first appointed are to come from among the members of the force above the rank of Sergeant. The salary provided is $10,000 a year. No person shall hold the office longer than the second Monday of the January next after he is sixty years old.

Provision is made for a Deputy Chief, to be named by the Chief from among the members of the force above the rank of Sergeant. He may be remanded to the rank from which he was appointed by the Chief at any time. His salary is $5,000.

Make-Up of the Force.

The force is to consist of a Chief, 6 Inspectors, Captains not exceeding 1 to each 50 of the whole number of patrolmen, Sergeants not exceeding 4 to each 50 patrolmen, Detective Sergeants not exceeding 40, doormen not exceeding 2 to each 50 patrolmen, surgeons not exceeding 22, and patrolmen "not exceeding the number authorized on the 31st day of July, 1895."

The patrolmen are divided into five grades, according to length of service. Those who have served five years and upward constitute the first grade; less than five and more than three the second grade; less than three and more than two the third grade; less than two and more than one the fourth grade, and all appointed after Jan. 1, 1895, the fifth. They may advance from the lower grades on completing the requisite period of service.

Inspectors' salaries are to be $3,500 each, Captains', $2,750 each; Sergeants', $2,000 each; Detective Sergeants', $2,000 each; patrolmen, first grade, $1,400 each; second grade, $1,300 each; third grade, $1,250 each; fourth grade, $1,150 each; fifth grade, $1,000 each; doormen, $1,000 each; surgeons, $3,000 each.

Abolishes the Park Police.

The bill provides that on Jan. 1, 1896, the Park Police shall cease to exist, and the members of that force shall become members of the regular force, with rank and grade held in the Park Police. The Park Commission's jurisdiction is to cease, and shall turn over the property and station houses to the Chief.

The Commissioner is to be held responsible for all the property of the department from the time when he takes office, except the Police Pension Fund. He is authorized to remove any of the clerical force he may see fit to remove during the first six months of his term. He is to be a member of the Board of Health. He is to pay salaries and wages in the department, and this cash is to come from the Controller direct. It is to be his business to furnish and equip new station houses and to provide uniforms, weapons, horses, and the paraphernalia of the department; also acquire property as the present board does. Provision is made for houses of detention for witnesses in police cases.

The Commissioner is to have the same powers as the present board in appointing and removing police matrons. The Commissioner, in short, has general charge of the business of the department.

Duties of the Chief.

The Chief is made the responsible man so far as the efficiency and discipline of the department is concerned, and for the preservation of order, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of offenders. His powers are correspondingly great. He may make all appointments and promotions, prescribe the duties to be performed by the entire force, and make transfers at will.

He may suspend from duty for a period not exceeding ten days, without pay, if he deems the policeman guilty of violation of law or the rules of the department. The Chief must, however, file the charges against the suspended man with the Commissioner.

In cases of emergency, the Chief may ap-

point special patrolmen to serve without pay, and may remove them at will.

The Chief may, in cases of mobs or riot, on approval of the Mayor, "demand the assistance of the military of the First Brigade," or any other military organizations which has headquarters in this city. He may accept resignations, grant leaves of absence, appoint clerks to assist him, issue permits to carry weapons, maintain special squads of police, also a bureau of detectives, and perform all the active duties now devolving upon the Superintendent.

The Chief is to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Relief Fund.

The force is to co-operate, as now, with the Health authorities. After the park police is merged special details are to be made for service in the parks. On a requisition from the Board of Health a special detail may be made to enforce the sanitary code. Once in three months the Chief must report to the Mayor as to the condition of the department.

Special provision is made that the police, on the written statement of two or more householders, may raid houses used for gambling, for the sale or deposit of lottery tickets, and for immoral purposes.

The patrolmen are to be assigned by the Chief to maintain order at each polling place on election day. The assignments must be made to precincts outside their patrol precincts.

Charge of the Pension Fund.

The department is given charge of steam boiler inspection. The existing rules are to govern the department until specifically changed. The Police Commissioners and City Chamberlain and the Chief Judge of the Court of Police are made the Board of Trustees of the Police Pension Fund. These Trustees may, in their discretion, retire any member at the completion of twenty years' service, and who has become disabled, and place his name on the pension roll; also any officer who is sixty years old. Pensions are limited to $1,000 a year, except for Chiefs, who may have $3,000.

The general and specific powers of the members of the force are defined.

Special prohibition is put on the acceptance of any fee, gift, or outside pay for a policeman's service. The Police Commissioner is prohibited from holding any other public office, and he and all members of the force are prohibited from becoming or remaining a member of a political club or association. Dismissal from the force is the penalty for violating this provision.

No appointment shall be made to the force of a man who is more than thirty-five years old, except it be the Chief, and none but citizens of the United States, able to read and write English, are eligible.

Vacancies, arising after Aug. 1, 1896, are to be filled by promotions from the lower ranks, except for the position of Chief.

Court of Police.

The bill creates a court, to be known as the Court of Police, to try charges made against members of the force. It may inflict penalties only by suspending from the force, imposing extra duty, withholding pay, or dismissing from the force. The court is to be a part of the Police Department. It is to number three, to be appointed by the Mayor, attorneys, who have been admitted to practice in this State at least ten years. They are to be appointed on or before July 20, and shall hold office for four, seven, and ten years, the Mayor to designate which shall have the respective terms.

On the expiration of the terms of these three, their successors shall be appointed for terms of ten years. The Mayor is to designate a Chief Judge of this court, in making the original appointments, afterward the Judge who has the longest period of service is to be chief. The decision of two members, in cases of difference of opinion, is final.

The court is to hear any charge which may be made in writing against any member of the force. The member accused is to have three days' notice of trial and is entitled to be heard in person or by attorney. The complainant may also have an attorney.

This tribunal is authorized to make its own rules, and, within legal bounds, regulate its own practices and methods of procedure.

Its decisions against officers are to be filed with the Commissioner of Police for a public record. Conviction by this court is not a bar to criminal prosecution, and evidence taken in this court showing a member of the force guilty of a felony or misdemeanor is to be forwarded to the District Attorney. The Judges have authority to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses.

The salary of these Judges is to be $5,000 a year each.

Abolishes the Election Bureau.

The committee's proposed bill in reference to changing the election machinery of the city provides, among other things, that the Bureau of Elections, in the office of the Department of Police, shall cease to exist at noon July 1, 1895, and the Police Commissioners shall cease to exercise any duties concerning elections.

It creates a Department of Elections in the City of New-York, with four Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor within twenty days after the passage of the act, two of whom shall belong to the political party that at the next preceding general election for State officers cast the highest number of votes in the City of New-York, and two of whom shall belong to the political party which at the same election cast the next highest number of votes for the same offices.

The Commissioners' terms of office shall begin July 1, 1895, at noon, and continue until the first Monday of January, 1898. On or within thirty days after the first Monday of January, 1898, the Mayor shall appoint their successors for a period of two years. All terms thereafter shall be for two years, and the Commissioners shall always be appointed as in the first instance. All Commissioners shall hold office until their successors are appointed and shall qualify.

In case of a vacancy occurring by removal, resignation, or death, the Mayor shall within thirty days appoint his successor for the remainder of the term; the Commissioner to be of the same political faith as was the one whose vacancy is filled.

Commissioners must be residents of and entitled to vote in this city at times of appointment, and shall not hold any other Federal, State, county, or municipal office, and shall not be an employe of any department of the city. They shall take the customary oath of office.

They may elect their own President, and the representatives of each party may appoint a clerk. The board may appoint such other assistants and procure such rooms to carry on their business as may be necessary.

Voting Districts and Registration.

They shall redistrict the city by Assembly districts at the proper times, upon the basis of the registration of voters for the next preceding year in which members of Congress were chosen. Each election district shall contain, as nearly as practical, 250 voters. On or before Aug. 15 in each year they may divide such election districts as by registration in the preceding year registered over 400 voters. They may also consolidate election districts at the same time, for the pupose of properly adjusting the number of voters in each district. The districts shall be numbered as election districts of Assembly districts. When the city is redistricted in Assembly districts at any time the districts, with their boundaries, shall be published, and maps filed in the County Clerk's office.

The bill provides for the proper registration of voters, the appointment of Inspectors, poll clerks, ballot clerks, and canvassers, one-half of whom shall belong to each party, to be selected from lists furnished by the General Committees of the parties, with power for the Commissioners of either party to remove those of their party who are unfit to hold the office and appoint their successors.

The bill in many respects is similar to the present election law. Additional safeguards are placed about the registration of voters by having the department keep a list of all deaths and convictions for criminal offenses and comparing the names with the lists at the close of the registrations.

A list of those registered is to be left in the place of registration on registration days, for all to examine and copy, and all books of record in the Department of Elections shall always be open to inspection by any one. The places of registration are to be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., on days for registration, and the polls are to be open from 6 A. M. until 4 P. M. on election days.

Watchers must be allowed at time of canvassing ballots, and each candidate may appoint one watcher for each polling place.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

RECENT PROGRESS IN SCIENCE

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION BY THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY.

The Galleries of the American Art Society Crowded with Visitors—Results of Late Researches.

The New-York Academy of Sciences held its second annual reception and exhibit of recent progress in science last evening in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The brilliantly-lighted interior of the galleries presented a striking contrast to the murky weather which prevailed on the outside, and hardly had the doors been thrown open, at 7:30 o'clock, when the rooms were thronged.

The earliest arrivals were mostly exhibitors or deeply interested students of science, most conspicuous of whom were numbers of college women. They could easily be distinguished by the cool, scientific manner in which they discussed the latest advances in experimental psychology or litatology. Such objects as the chimpanzee Chico, whose lifelike appearance illustrates the possibilities of the newer taxidermy, had little interest for them. Nothwithstanding this, Chico attracted many visitors, and the taxidermist who mounted him, J. Rowley, Jr., of the American Museum of Natural History, was proud of the attention he received.

Nearby "Chico" was the Physiology Department, in charge of Dr. John G. Curtis. Interesting exhibits here were the apparatus to illustrate a well-known optical delusion and an apparatus for the study of the contraction of muscles. Prof. W. Gilman Thompson of the University of the City of New-York also exhibited here models of the human brain and other organs, showing the use of inexpensive materials for purposes of physiological teaching.

An interesting department was that of Palaeontology, in charge of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborne. The evolution of various prehistoric animals into their modern types was shown by illustrations. Placed side by side were the skeletons of the ancestral four-toed horse and the modern horse. The former measured 3 1-3 hands high, while the latter measured 15½ hands. The interval in time which separates these types is roughly estimated at 2,000,000 years.

The biology exhibit was probably the most complete of any. Germ cells, illustrating the mechanism of heredity, were of particular interest.

Stepping down from the Vanderbilt Gallery into the middle gallery the visitor was first attracted by the exhibition of photographic apparatus, in charge of Dr. Edward Leaming. In a small side room Prof. Graves was engaged in throwing on a screen colored photographs, a branch of photography which is making rapid progress.

In another side room were shown several very delicate machines used in experimental psychology, and it was here that a young college woman distinguished herself by defeating a college professor in a psychological argument.

The Southern Gallery was devoted to exhibits in mineralogy, electricity, astronomy, mechanics, and physics.

The success of the exhibition was due in great measure to the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of William Hallock, Bashford Dean, John K. Rees, Charles F. Cox, Frederic S. Lee, James F. Kemp, and N. L. Britton.

The officers of the New-York Academy of Sciences are: President—J. K. Rees; Vice Presidents—H. F. Osborne and J. J. Stevenson; Corresponding Secretary—D. S. Martin; Recording Secretary—J. F. Kemp; Treasurer—C. F. Cox; Librarian—Arthur Hollick.

Among those in attendance last night were the scientific Faculties of Columbia College, the College of the City of New-York, the University of the City of New-York, and Stevens Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, Andrew Riker, N. R. Reno, Prof. Van Amringe, the Hon. John A. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Mr. T. Enty, Miss Enty, George M. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman, and Helen Keller, the celebrated blind girl.

CANNOT SAVE THE CIENFUEGOS

Report from Tug Right Arm—Brings a Disabled Schooner Here.

The Davis Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Right Arm, which visited the wreck of the Ward Line steamer Cienfuegos, near Harbor Island, Bahama, went into Nassau and reported that it was impossible to save the Cienfuegos, which was forced far up on the reef, and that her bottom was almost torn out.

At Nassau the schooner Lucy A. Davis was found in a leaking condition, and the Right Arm was engaged to tow her to New-York. After coaling at Charleston, the Right Arm brought the schooner to this port.

The Lucy A. Davis left Sagua on Jan. 30 for New-York with a cargo of sugar. Capt. Loring says that on the night of Feb. 7, when about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, the wind came out from the west, blowing a hurricane and accompanied by a driving snowstorm. The vessel was soon covered with ice. The foretopgallant forecastle, the foreward house, and the boats were thickly coated, requiring the constant efforts of the crew to keep them clear.

The vessel labored and strained heavily and sprung a leak. The forestaysail, foresail, and jib were blown away. The gale lasted four days before the crew could attempt to head up for the American coast. The wind increased, however, and the schooner was obliged to run off again, bearing up for Nassau, where she arrived Feb. 25.

THE HISTORY OF POISONS

Lecture by C. E. Pellew Before College of Pharmacy Alumni.

THEIR USE FOR AGES FOR MURDER

Hydrocyanic Acid Known to Egyptian Priests—Use of Toxic Agents Among the Ancients—Modern Poisoning Cases.

"A Historical Sketch of Poisons" was the subject of a chatty and interesting lecture that Charles E. Pellew, E. M., of Columbia College, delivered before the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, at 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, last night.

Herman Graeser presided, and in the lecture theatre there were many alumni, laymen, women, and members of the Columbia School of Mines, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia. The only adjuncts to the lecturer were specimens from and an illustration of the Marsh test in arsenical analysis.

The lecturer did not need to deal with medical jurisprudence, as it was the corollary of his address. He established, by citing the arrow-smearing derivation of toxicology, the archaic character of the science of getting obnoxious poisons out of the way in the most cowardly manner that is known, and gave as the earliest methods of poisoning the use of snake venom, deadly vegetables, and septicdemic generators, such as stale blood.

Early poisong came, no doubt, from the researches of priests, or what was equivalent to "medicine men," who transmitted their horrible knowledge through ages until it was preserved by the educated classes. Egyptologists have discovered an early knowledge of the properties of hydrocyanic acid by the priests, as reference is made to peach kernels, whence a poison was made for those who disclosed the mysteries of Isis.

Homer refers several times to poison, and neurotic poison was used by Helen on Menelaus and his friends to enable her to flee with Paris. Then we have the records of Medea and Circe to show that poison was known to and used by them.

One of the Queens of Persia, it is related, was poisoned by her mother-in-law, who, before carving a chicken, was careful to smear a knife on one side with a subtle and swift poison, and the portion of the fowl thus impregnated was served to the Queen, who promptly became a victim.

The Greeks used hemlock as a mode of execution. Socrates was killed by conine, and Plato's description of his death agony is symptomatically correct.

The denunciation to Fabius Maximus in B. C. 331 of a number of Roman women who had, by drugs, ridden themselves of husbands, was cited. They pretended that they had been experimenting, and that they had used drugs more strong than was prudent. Twenty-two of them offered to drink the poison produced in court, to show how harmless it was. All of them died, and 170 others in this terrible league were executed.

Mithridates experimented with poisons until he was so immune that when he wished to commit suicide the poison would not act, and he had to request a slave to run him through the body with a sword. All of the poisons of the King of Pontus was vegetable—hemlock, cicon, hellebore, and hyoscyamus, except stale bullock's blood.

Locusta and Pontia were poison makers employed by Nero. They had a laboratory at his Court. The most famous case of this time was that of Britannicus, who supped with Nero. Though he was wary when first wine and then hot water was served, he was off his guard when he called for cold water, and the poison slipped into it accomplished the design of the cruel Emperor.

Mineral poisons were studied as early as A. D. 200. In A. D. 1380 King Charles the Bold of Navarre hired the troubadour Wondreton to poison Charles VI. of France. He used sublimate of arsenic in the King's drink, but his Majesty escaped death, and Wondreton confessed under torture, and was executed.

Toxicology made rapid strides in Italy, arsenic, bichloride of mercury, and lead poisons forming the basis of the agents, and it reached its maximum in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Dr. Pellew spoke of the two Borgias, Pope Alexander VI., and Caesar as historical realities, and of Lucretia as somewhat mythical. Stories, more or less doubtful, are believed of deadly rings and keys, and even candles. Alexander paid the penalty of his art. A butler who was to administer poison to a guest who had befriended him, shifted the bottles on the dinner table, and the master, not the guest, perished.

The lecturer traced poisoning from Italy to France at the time of François I., and said that with Catherine de Medici came a troop of Italian poisoners. Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had the women Tofania and Spera, the former giving the name to that passport to eternity, aqua tofana. Leo X., Clement VI., and Clement XIV. were poisoned, and it is said that Pio Nono's death was due to a drug. As late as 1882 a priest at Cartentini died of eating a poisoned Host.

France was at its worst in respect to poisoning under Louis XIV. Princess Henrietta of Orleans, daughter of Charles I. and sister-in-law of the King, was poisoned by a cup into which wine was poured.

The lecturer told the story of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers and her lover, the Marquis of Ste. Croix, who poisoned by wholesale, as related by Mme. de Sévigné. Ste. Croix's mask broke in his laboratory, and he was killed by the fumes of the poison he was preparing. This brought about an investigation, and the discovery of the stock of "gouttes," "poudres," and "pilules" a succession. The Brinvilliers took refuge in Belgium, but coquetry brought about her execution in 1676, as she was lured out of a convent by a handsome detective, who was selected with a knowledge of her penchants. Sentimental women who deplored her fate chased the detective out of France.

Arsenic was a fearful agent for poisoners until the middle of the eighteenth century because of the low standard of medical knowledge. It was first detected as a murderer's weapon in 1750 by Dr. Addington, in England, by the "onion" test in the case of a man poisoned by his own daughter. Early in 1800 came Orfila and Marsh, with tests which made arsenic the most dangerous poison to those who used it.

But the Marsh—the "porcelain"—test Dr. Pellew regarded as perhaps too delicate, and he cited the case of Mme. Lagrange, who just escaped execution after many analyses, when, after Orfila had produced the "speck" from the cadaver in the case, another analyst found arsenic in the legs of the Judge's desk.

In regard to the murderous use of toxic agents in America the lecturer said frankly that it was hard to tell how many are poisoned every year, and he asserted that embalmers who use arsenic were unwittingly the confederates of poisoners. Still, by accident several wholesale poisoners have been detected. The cases of Lydia Sherman of New-Haven and Mrs. Robinson of Boston were instanced. Both were convicted by mere chance revealing that they had made away with husbands and families of children.

In conclusion, Dr. Pellew referred to the cases of Florence Maybrick of England, who killed her aged husband with arsenic, and Carlyle W. Harris, who brought about the death of Helen Potts with morphine. Of Mrs. Maybrick he said that it was altogether the clearest case of murder he ever knew. Harris was in Dr. Pellew's class. He went to death because his scheme was too elaborate, and his calm, cool insolence and heartless talk about his wife victim aided greatly in his conviction.

The lecturer was warmly applauded and received a vote of thanks.

Good Things To Eat

Pie. Cake. Biscuits.
Corn Bread.
Crullers. Gingerbread.
Doughnuts.
Fried Oysters.
Fried Fish.
Fried Potatoes.
Croquettes.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
etc. etc.

must be put aside by many, because of the misery of dyspepsia, which follows in the majority of cases the eating of food in the preparation of which lard is used. The above dishes, when prepared with

Cottolene

will not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is a clean, sweet preparation doing the work of lard without its ill effects. The *genuine* Cottolene is put up in one, three and five pound tins with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO and
Produce Exchange, New York.

BURIAL OF COL. M'NETT IN BELMONT

Career of a Distinguished Army Officer and Lawyer.

BELMONT, N. Y., March 13.—Col. Andrew J. McNett, who died at his home, in this village, last Friday, was buried here yesterday.

Col. McNett was born in Henderson, N. Y., in 1822. His father was Capt. Samuel McNett, who, in charge of a company of militia in the war of 1812, defended Sackett's Harbor against the British attack, and for this deed was given a sword by Gen. Jacob Brown, awarded the thanks of Congress, and placed in charge of the lighthouses and defenses of Lake Ontario.

Col. McNett began the practice of law in Buffalo in 1848, and during his residence in that city held several offices, including that of City Attorney. He was twice elected to the Legislature.

He removed to Belmont in 1859, and in October, 1861, raised a company of volunteers and joined the Ninety-third New-York Infantry, serving as Captain through the Peninsular campaign and with the Army of the Potomac till the Fall of 1863, when he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Sherman. He served with him through the entire campaign against Atlanta, until in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864, he lost his right arm as the result of a wound.

The following September he reported for duty, having been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was in the battle at Nashville. He was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for distinguished services.

He was appointed Captain in the regular army July 28, 1866, and served three years as Judge Advocate in Washington on the general staff. He was then stationed at Petersburg, Va., as Military Commissioner of seven counties of that State in the reconstruction work. Later he was transferred to Suffolk, in command of three divisions of the State and as Mayor of Suffolk. He was retired with the rank of Colonel in December, 1870.

He leaves a wife, a daughter—Mrs. James E. Norton of Rutherford, N. J.—and two sons—Dr. James H. McNett of Hornellsville and Dr. George C. McNett of Bath.

Badges for Seventh Regiment Men.

Marksmen badges were presented to the members of the Seventh Regiment in their armory last night after the regiment was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.

Each of the 1,101 members of the regiment made a score of 30 out of a possible 50. Of that number 283 made sharpshooters' scores, and 18 went into the expert class. Each one of the 1,101 members got a badge, with "Marksman," "Sharpshooter," or "Expert" engraved on a bar to designate the class of the recipient. A medal hung below.

The distribution was made by Capt. Palmer, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

J. D. Crouch of Company B was made Commissary Sergeant of the regiment.

Among those present were ex-Mayor Grant and Police Commissioner Kerwin.

In Favor of Lawyers as Coroners.

At the monthly meeting of the members of the Medico-Legal Society last night, at 19 West Forty-third Street, a number of new members were elected.

The Committee on Coroners reported favorably on the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Guy and recommended its passage. It also recommended that in future Coroners should be counselors at law of at least ten years' standing, and that all medical examiners should be skilled in medico-legal science, and that all Coroners should rank with Justices of the Supreme Court.

The report was adopted.

Torturing Disfiguring SKIN DISEASES Instantly RELIEVED by CUTICURA the GREAT SKIN CURE

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE INSULT TO OUR FLAG

Continued from Page 1.

great danger. Naval officers, however, bearing in mind the former experiences of American vessels seized by Spaniards, and knowing that Crossman had been a naval officer, say that he probably pleased his owners in making a clean run from the Spaniard.

Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, telegraphed to Havana on reading Capt. Crossman's statement, and to-day he received a dispatch from the Captain General of Cuba that the Spanish war vessel which presumably had figured in the Alliance affair had not returned, having prolonged her cruise along the Cuban coast, and that until her commander could be communicated with it would be impossible to throw any fresh light on the matter.

Señor Muruaga says that, under the circumstances, it would be well for the public to withhold judgment, he believing that when the statement of the Spanish commander is presented the case will be given a different aspect. In the event that it shall be shown that the Spanish war ship was guilty of an indiscretion, Señor Muruaga indicates that Spain will not hesitate to make ample amends to the United States Government.

In view of the fact that the Alliance was not injured, it is not thought likely that, if Capt. Crossman's report is substantiated, Spain will be called on to do more than to salute the Stars and Stripes.

It is the opinion of Señor Muruaga, based on the statement made by Capt. Crossman, that the Alliance was in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba when she encountered the war ship. The "one marine league" limit is measured from the outer keys about Cuba, which basis of measurement has long been recognized by the United States Government.

The impression is almost general that there has been a violation of international courtesy in the Alliance incident, and that the Spanish Government will soon have to apologize for the blunder.

Capt. Crossman's statement reached the State Department this afternoon. He has been requested by Acting Assistant Secretary Uhl for further particulars.

ADMIRAL BRAINE'S EXPERIENCES

He Tells of the Sequence to the Virginius Affair—At Cuba in '79.

The story by Capt. Crossman of the attack upon the Alliance by a Spanish gunboat has greatly interested Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, who is passing his years of retirement at his home, 67 First Place, Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Braine went to Cuba in 1873, and compelled the Spanish Government to stop murdering the members of the Virginius filibustering expedition and to release those who had not been shot. He went there again in 1879, when the gunboats were making war upon American fruit vessels, so that he knows something about Spanish character.

"The only solution to this new affair that I can think of," said the Rear Admiral last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is that the Spanish Captain of the gunboat was a fool. He used in time of peace measure only resorted to in time of war. He had no business to fire a shot at the Alliance. He should have communicated with the Alliance by means of the international signal code, which enables any person to talk on the sea with a ship of any nation. It would have been a very serious thing if the gunboat had struck the Alliance.

"This affair recalls to me the trip I made to Cuba to rescue the crew of the Virginius. I then ranked as Commander and was in command of the Juniata. I had been to the Arctic on the Polaris relief expedition, and had just returned. The Juniata was dismantled and her crew was scattered, when word came that the Spanish gunboat Toredo had captured the merchant steamer Virginius, filled with filibusters, and had imprisoned and killed a great many of them at Santiago. That was in November, 1873. I met Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he was lamenting the fact that he had not a ship at hand to send to Cuba, and I said to him: 'I can go, Sir.' He immediately took half a sheet of note paper, and, bracing it against a window pane, wrote my sailing orders: 'I want you to stop that murdering,' he said.

"I took the sheet, and, shaking hands with the Secretary, started for the Navy Yard. I telegraphed for the officers and crew, and within a few days was ready for sea. The Juniata reached Santiago in a week, and there I found the Wyoming, commanded by Lieut. Cushing. Cushing was at Aspinwall when he heard of the seizure of the Virginius, and he ran over to Cuba on his own hook, but yielded to me because I was the senior officer. There were also an English and a French war ship there. Cushing claimed the prisoners were Americans, the Englishman claimed they were English, and the Frenchman claimed they were French. I satisfied myself that they were Americans, and I told the Englishman and the Frenchman to stand aside, because the quarrel was not theirs. I took charge of the whole thing, and made a demand upon the Spanish Governor, whose name was Burlel, for the release of the prisoners. My demand was not couched in very diplomatic language. I told him bluntly that if the demand was not complied with there would be trouble. Fifty-three men had been shot, and I told Burlel that if another man was killed while I remained there I would blow Santiago to pieces. I gave him to understand that I had many millions of Americans behind me at home, and that he had better not trifle with me.

"I desired to communicate then with Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, but the wires were cut, and I sent Lieut. Chiff, who afterward was lost in the De Long expedition, by sea to Havana, and thence to Key West, with a message which he was to telegraph to Washington. That took him three days. In the meanwhile I continued negotiating for the release of the prisoners, of whom there were 102.

"While this was under way, Burlel was relieved from the Governorship, and was replaced by Morelle de la Rosse, whom I very soon found to be a prodigious liar. He agreed to deliver the men up to me, but one dark night he shipped them on a steamer to the westward. When I learned of that I told Morelle he had lost the right to be called a Spanish gentleman, and I told him that if the men were not returned to the Castle of Santiago I would bombard the city. I would have done so, too. He returned the men to the castle.

"All this time I knew that the insurgent army was lying a few miles from Santiago, though Morelle claimed to me that the island was at perfect peace. I knew every move the insurgents made, because I had spies everywhere. I bribed the Mayor of Santiago, members of the Governor's household, officers in the army, even washerwomen, and I was kept informed of every move. I consider it perfectly legitimate to bribe such people under the circumstances. I wanted to communicate direct with the leaders of the insurgent army, and told Morelle that I would take a ride in the country. He offered me an escort of cavalry, though he had just assured me there were no insurgents in the island. I declined, and went alone. I passed through the Spanish lines, and entered the insurgent camp. I saw the leaders, and I made arrangements with them for a continued attack on the city, in case any more of the Virginius prisoners were shot. I gave the insurgents all the information I possessed about the weak points in the city, and they gave me advice for bombarding it. Everything was arranged. If those Spaniards had killed another prisoner I would have bombarded the city in front, and the rebels would have attacked it from the rear, so there wouldn't have been much of it left. Happily for the Spaniards, no more were shot while I was there.

"Morelle was relieved a few days later and Burlel was reinstated as Governor, and I had to begin my negotiations all over again. The upshot of it was that, although I looked on him as a murderer, he proved to be a gentleman, for he agreed to deliver every man on a certain day at a certain hour, and he did so. Several of the men had typhus and typhoid fever, and all were more or less sick, as a result of their confinement in the castle. I brought them back to New-York in the Juniata. On the trip up they all wrote letters to me, charging each other with various crimes and accusing each other of being responsible for the deaths of the fifty-three men who were shot by the Spaniards. I got them all on the quarterdeck and told them they were the meanest gang of scoundrels I had ever met, and that they all ought to be hanged for cutting each other's throats in that way. Then I tore up the letters they had written to me and threw the scraps into the sea. They were all turned over to the United States authorities in New-York, and were released from custody. The Spanish Government proved afterward that the Virginius was not entitled to show the American flag. Her papers appeared to be all right. There was not a flaw in them, but they were obtained through the connivance of unscrupulous American Consuls, and were all fraudulent.

"My child died two days before I arrived home, and was buried two days later, and every man that I rescued from the Cuban prison attended the funeral. No more touching compliment could have been paid to me.

"My next adventure with the Cubans was in 1879, when Spanish gunboat officers boarded, searched, and captured American fruit vessels in Cuban waters. I was in command of the Powhatan, and I made a circuit of the island and drove every gunboat into harbor. I would have captured them if they had not hidden. Then the fruit schooners swarmed out of the ports like bees out of a hive. There was no more interference with fruit vessels. I wish," said Rear Admiral Braine to the reporter at the conclusion of his reminiscences, "you would take a dynamite bomb and blow out all the personal pronouns from my story. I hate to appear as a braggart. I have merely told the story as it is."

South Atlantic Fleet's Movements.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Herbert received a telegram this morning from Admiral Meade reporting that the South Atlantic fleet had sailed from Trinidad for La Guayra, Venezuela. The itinerary of the fleet called for Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, seventy-five miles from the coast of Venezuela, as the next stopping place, but in view of the threatening situation in Venezuela and Colombia, it was deemed best to proceed directly to South America.

No additional information as to the condition of affairs in these two countries has been received by the State or the Navy Department.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. William Moore.

Col. William Moore died yesterday in Walpole, Mass., of pleurisy. He was born in Devonshire, England, fifty-seven years ago, and when a very young man came to this country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in the Sixty-second Regiment. He served during the entire Peninsular campaign under McClellan, and was in nearly every battle of importance during that entire campaign, and in all of those in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, from Williamsburg to the Wilderness, including Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Following the war, he engaged in the piano business, and later went to Colorado. He was twice elected Mayor of Idaho Springs, Col., and was for two years a member of the Governor's staff of that State. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Loyal Legion.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George B. Roe, a life-long resident and prominent business man of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday from paralysis, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Roe's first venture was in the grocery line, but in 1857, after several years as a traveling salesman, he organized the firm of George B. Hoe & Co., dealers in lumber. This firm is still in existence. Mr. Roe was village trustee, village clerk, and Superintendent of the Flushing Cemetery. In his younger days he was Captain of the Hamilton Rifles and a member of the famous Bragg Horse Guards. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. A widow and three children survive him.

—Mrs. Catherine C. Whitridge, widow of Dr. John Whitridge, died yesterday at Baltimore, aged ninety-four years. She was the daughter of the late Mrs. William Morris of New-York, and sister of the late Gen. William Lee Morris, who was prominently identified with the early history of New-York.

Lincoln Club Election.

Officers of the Lincoln Club were elected as follows last night at 56 Clinton Place:

President—Cornelius Van Cott; Vice Presidents—John D. Lawson, Clarence W. Bowen, and John Murray Mitchell; Treasurer—George Gregory; Secretary—Alexander H. Reid.

Executive Committee—W. W. Whitney, Jr., Emil Pensel, George C. Hallenbeck, C. Louis Gompper, and John McMonagle.

WE Give Away

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SAMPLE
PACKAGE
(4 to 7 doses)
—OF—

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

Once Used, They are Always in Favor.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL

They absolutely *cure* Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."
The substitute costs the dealer less.
It costs you ABOUT the same.
HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

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No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

A WARRANT FOR MR. MASON

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY PAROLED.

Accused by Leopold C. Tappey of Violating Postal Laws by Sending Him a Collection Agency Envelope.

Isaac Mason, President of the Brooklyn Furniture Company, will appear in the United States court, Brooklyn, to-day to answer a charge of violating the postal laws. The complainant is Leopold C. Tappey, of Bay Thirty-fourth Street and Bath Avenue, Bensonhurst.

When Mr. Tappey made the complaint, United States Commissioner Bellows issued a warrant for Mr. Mason, and later in the day Mr. Mason appeared before United States Marshal Hayden, who paroled him until to-day.

Mr. Tappey, it appears from the statement he made to the United States officials, purchased $300 worth of furniture from the Brooklyn Furniture Company on the installment plan. He paid all but $8, and it is out of this that the present trouble resulted.

Mr. Tappey received this letter several days ago:

Bad Debt Collecting Agency.
Address all communications to
Post Office Box 282, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bad Debts Collected. Removals Located.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leopold C. Tappey, Bensonhurst, L. I.:

A claim against you amounting to $8 has been placed with us by the Brooklyn Furniture Company, with instructions to enforce the collection at an early date, and we shall be compelled to do so, unless the same is promptly adjusted.

If you are inclined to settle this claim without the unavoidable publicity and embarrassment of litigation, let us have an immediate reply, either inclosing remittance or stating definitely what you will do in order to adjust this claim. Respectfully,

B. D. COLLECTING AGENCY.
Address P. O. Box 282.

The letter was inclosed in an envelope heavily bordered in red.

Mr. Tappey noticed that the writing on the envelope was similar to that in communications from the Brooklyn Furniture Company, and, when he ascertained that the Post Office box was that of the furniture company he became convinced that the mailing of the conspicuous envelope was contrary to the postal laws, and, armed with the document, he visited United States District Attorney Bennett, who informed him that the law had evidently been violated.

The statute provides that all matter otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope of which may be written, printed, or stamped any delineations or language calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character and conduct of another, are non-mailable, and any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited such matter in the mails, shall for each offense be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Mason, in speaking of the affair, said: "We have a letter from Postmaster Sullivan to the effect that we are not liable for the use of those letters. We have to collect our bad debts in some way, and that's the way we have taken. We have three styles of envelopes for this purpose: A plain white one, upon which are printed the words, 'Bad Debt Collecting Agency,' and two others which are heavily bordered respectively in red and black. Upon these last two are printed the words, 'Collecting Agency,' and our Post Office box number. In the letter from the Postmaster he alludes to the white envelope as No. 1, the use of which we have discontinued, but the red and black ones, which are practically the same, are permissible, according to the Postmaster's statement. I don't fancy being penned up in jail or paying a fine of $5,000."

The case will be tried before United States Commissioner Bellows to-day, and some interesting testimony is expected. Mr. Mason says he will vindicate himself, and Mr. Tappey is convinced that the postal laws have been violated, and intends to make a test case of it.

Dr. Berlinger Arrested.

Dr. Robert Berlinger of 141 Broome Street was arrested last night on charges made by Mrs. Annie Lefkowitz of 388 Sixth Avenue, who is not expected to live. She said Dr. Berlinger was responsible for her condition.

Mrs. Jennie Partridge of 488 West Forty-seventh Street died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. The police arrested Mrs. Schultz of 415 West Forty-seventh Street, whom she accused in her ante-mortem statement.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany is at the Cambridge.

—William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor.

—J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and A. Bleecker Banks of Albany are at the Waldorf.

—Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, and Erskine M. Phelps and Norman Williams of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho, ex-Senator Nathaniel P. Hill of Colorado, Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, and Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—33 to 35 South Fifth Avenue, Gillis & Geoghegan, steam fitters and Nicola Tesla, electrician; building wholly destroyed; damage, $75,000.

6:30 A. M.—218 Sixth Street; rubbish in yard; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—220 West Twenty-seventh Street, William Mead; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—58 East Fourth Street, Adolph Lyons; damage, $30.

Quotation of Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 13.—

THE "LEGISLATIVE WASP"

He Stings Commodore Gerry's Whipping Post Bill to Death.

THE MEASURE KILLED IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Hennessy of Kings Responsible for the Defeat of the Aims of the Great Philanthropist.

ALBANY, March 13.—One of the bantams of the Assembly is John A. Hennessy, who represents the Second District of Kings. Hennessy is not more than five feet three inches in height, and weighs scarcely 135 pounds. His pugnacity and acerbity in debate have won him the title of "the Legislative Wasp." This morning this wasp stung the Whipping Post bill of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to death.

The debate on the bill was neither entertaining nor enlivening, and was not of the kind that is heard in Sunday schools. It would have been better had the Assembly gone into closed executive session while the discussion was under way.

Commodore Gerry established headquarters in the Senate, as the House last week had debarred him from admission.

Under the earnest and eloquent arguments of Messrs. Stanchfield of Elmira and Ainsworth of Oswego, the sentiment of the House had drifted along in favor of the bill.

When Hennessy, the wasp, arose, the passage of the bill had, to all intents and purposes, been assured. Taking the statements that had been issued by Mr. Gerry's society of the yearly number of cases that were provided for in the bill, the wasp showed that in reality the number of cases was not increasing, as the friends of the measure declared, and that the percentage of convictions was exceedingly small, thus controverting one of the strongest arguments advanced in favor of the bill.

The debate ran on for an hour and a half. Those who spoke against the bill were Messrs. Robbins of Allegheny, Horton of Wayne, and Hennessy and Wray of Kings, Burns of Westchester, and Hamilton of New-York; those in favor, Stanchfield of Chemung, Ainsworth of Oswego, Dr. Brush of Kings, and Judge Blake of New-York.

Three amendments were offered, all of the same tenor, to inflict the severest punishment known to mankind upon all persons convicted under the provisions of the bill—by Dr. Brush of Kings, Mr. Kern of Madison, and Judge Blake of New-York, but each was voted down. On the final vote of the bill there were only fifty-three affirmatives, or twelve less than a majority, and fifty-seven negatives. The usual motion to reconsider and lay the bill on the table was made. It is doubtful whether another vote will be hazarded this year.

After the Legislature adjourned, over twenty members assured "the wasp" that but for his speech they would have voted for the bill.

Several Republican Senators to-day received telegrams from the representatives of Trustees of different insane asylums in the State, urging them to prevent, if possible, the confirmation of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald as Lunacy Commissioner, which has been deferred for a week on the motion of Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany. Naturally enough, every institution that has been shown to be mismanaged by the Lunacy Commission, will throw whatever influence it may command against Dr. MacDonald's confirmation. The Senator who has delayed confirmation was a Trustee of the Poughkeepsie Asylum, whose mismanagement The New-York Times exposed four years ago.

The enemies of Dr. MacDonald have even gone so far as to spread the false rumor that he has been regarded as a Democrat, because David B. Hill, when Governor, appointed him to office, when, as a matter of fact, and as every one acquainted with the history of the Lunacy Commission is aware, Dr. MacDonald was selected as a Republican, to represent the then minority party in the board, the other two members being Democrats, Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves.

In view of the Senate's disposition of the case of Civil Service Commissioner Silas W. Burt, where eight Republican Senators had declared opposition to the nomination, and had hoped by a coalition with the Democratic Senators to defeat it, a plan that would have been carried out but for the firm stand of Gov. Morton, who did not propose that one of his appointees should be defeated, the men who are attempting to organize opposition to Dr. MacDonald's confirmation are only exposing themselves to criticism and ridicule.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR HOTELS.

The Committee Will Report in Favor of a Rope Device.

ALBANY, March 13.—E. M. Tierney, President of the New-York State Hotel Men's Association, appeared before the Assembly General Laws Committee this afternoon on the various bills before the committee providing for fire escapes and fire-proof elevator shafts in hotels. The following representatives of New-York City hotels were also present: S. L. Todd of the Vendome and Marlborough, Simeon Ford of the Grand Union, Mr. Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue, S. L. Hazey of the Devonshire, Mr. McCormick of the Waldorf, G. H. Fife of the Union Square Mr. Witherbee of the Windsor, H. H. Brockway of the Ashland, Mr. Witherbee of the Buckingham, W. L. Jacques of the Murray Hill, and Mr. Nugent of the Morton House.

The bills under discussion were Mr. Thompson's, providing for a rope fire escape in every room in a hotel, college, academy, boarding school, or seminary over two stories in height; Mr. Gallagher's, providing that all elevator shafts hereafter constructed in any hotel or other building of three stories in height or more, shall be wholly constructed of iron, steel, stone, or brick, and that there shall also be built and constructed around such elevator shafts a suitable staircase of iron, stone, or brick, leading from the ground floor of such building to the upper floor thereof; Mr. Ten Eyck's, to provide fire escapes, fire-proof doors, fire-proof blinds, fire-proof shutters, and fire-proof elevators on and in hotels, lodging houses, buildings in which offices are rented, laundries, printing establishments, churches, boarding houses, schools, boarding schools, restaurants, theatres, public halls, buildings used for the purpose of public amusement or instruction, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, charitable or religious homes, institutions for the care or treatment of individuals, tenement houses, flats, and compartment houses, for the better protection of life in case of fire, except in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and Mr. Niles's, to provide for the construction of fire-proof hotels and the more effectual prevention of fires and the better protection of life and property therein, in the several cities of the State, except in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

William J. Fanning of New-York City appeared as counsel for the hotel keepers. He opposed the Thompson and Gallagher bills, and, while not actually opposing the other two bills, showed where provisions were unjust, and how the bills could be materially amended. The kind of fire escapes in all cases, he said, should be left to the discretion of the supervising official in each locality.

The committee decided to report favorably the Thompson bill providing for rope fire escapes. The bill was especially objected to by the representatives of hotel interests at the hearing, they declaring that it was evidently intended to give a monopoly to some person who had a patent on the kind of rope fire escape which the bill describes shall be used. The bill states that the "rope shall have attached to it an accompanying movable adjustable fixture or appliance to be used on the rope, so arranged as to support and carry a belt to go around the body under the arms, and attachable at the ends to the fixtures or appliance, and the fixture or appliance shall be of such a character that a person in the act of descending with it from the room to the ground on the rope will be firmly and safely held by the body belt to the fixture or appliance and carried downward and along with it on the rope, and will be able to regulate the speed of his or her descent."

POND'S EXTRACT

Universally used and recommended for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Colds, Catarrh, Sore Throat, all Pain, Piles and Inflammations.

Genuine in our bottles only, buff wrappers. See our name, Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

STILL TALKING CONSOLIDATION

On the Streets, in Railroad Trains, in Times of Haste as Well as Leisure, It Interests Orange People.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—The prospective consolidation of the Oranges is still a subject for animated discussion here, and is showing a remarkable adaptability to circumstances. If time is brief and business cares are pressing, the subject is dismissed with a few terse sentences when two people interested in the subject meet, but if time will permit they go into the subject with exhaustive earnestness.

If a man favorably inclined to consolidation is hailed on the street as he is running for his train and is asked if he favors the subject, he calls back, "It's a good thing!" and disappears. But if he has time he will walk leisurely to the station with his neighbor. They will buy their papers and put them in their pockets without being read, seat themselves in the train for New-York, and talk consolidation all the way to the metropolis.

One promin[illegible] man said the other day that he had not read his morning paper for a week because he had been obliged to talk consolidation every moment when he ordinarily read.

The women have some very terse and convincing ways of discussing the subject. They express themselves in a few words which carry conviction with them in a remarkable way. At a recent meeting of the Orange Improvement Society, composed of women, one lady said, "Well, I favor consolidation because I think one big city is a great deal better than a lot of little ones, you see."

This seemed irrefutable to the other women present, and a resolution was speedily passed declaring that the reasons for greatly outweighed those against consolidation.

Mr. Schieman's Views.

From a Letter to the Editor of The Orange Chronicle.

All the territory that now constitutes the City of Orange, the townships of East and West Orange, beginning at the Newark City line and extending over the top of the Orange Mountain, was once the township of North Orange. After a time a number of people who lived in what is now the City of Orange desired to have more power than the township laws allowed at that time. They went to the State Legislature and had an act passed creating the town of Orange. As the population that comprised the township of North Orange, except those that lived in the central part of the town, was principally occupied in farming for a living, it strenuously and vigorously opposed any change in the form of government and, as there was great excitement over the question, in order to get a town charter passed the present boundary lines of Orange City had to be run to please. If a property owner was opposed he was left out, and if not he was taken into the town limits. From time to time the powers of the town government were enlarged by frequent supplements to the charter and the name was changed from the town to the City of Orange. The result of that action was that we now have three municipalities—namely: Orange City, East Orange, and West Orange.

I believe the people did what they thought was best for their good at that time. Now any person who will think and observe can see that as all three of the municipalities have outgrown the town form of government long ago, and were compelled to provide and establish, for the comfort and protection of its citizens, some of the several departments of a city government, and as there are still many things to be done to make and constitute a model city of the up-to-date rank, consolidation of the three municipalities, including South Orange, is certain to accomplish that result. The taxpayers will find that it is more economical and will cost them less in proportion to maintain the several departments, if consolidated under one head, than to support three or four separate governments. It will also tend to create a more just and uniform system of levying taxes. Taking the present aggregate valuations as a basis, consolidation will result in a lower tax rate.

I am inclined to believe that if Harrison, Kearney, Belleville, Clinton, South Orange, West Orange, East Orange, and the City of Orange were annexed to the City of Newark, the welfare and prosperity of all the people and the development of and the general growth of the different sections would, if consolidated or annexed, be more rapidly accomplished. The wishes of the professional politicians should not have any weight in deciding the question of annexation or consolidation, as we know that they are always ready to enter into any scheme to help the rich men along when they form trusts and corporations, and they ignore and lose sight of the interests of the municipalities' interests are so closely interwoven, show that there is no doubt that consolidation or annexation will be the final grand result.

March 7, 1895. FRANK X. SCHIEMAN.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

CROWDS AT THE COSTUME SHOW

Dressmakers Go There to Study the Latest Styles from Paris.

The International Exposition of Costume at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association and St. James's Mission, continues to attract much attention.

Many costumers and dressmakers have made practical use of the exposition by going there to study the new costumes, some of which have just arrived from Paris and are now exhibited for the first time. The Garden presents a wonderfully handsome appearance.

The booth occupied by Belding Brothers & Co. of 455 Broadway, manufacturers of silk goods, received much attention yesterday. In the booth is a large exhibit of silk cocoons, and a Japanese workman shows the method employed in unwinding the silk.

Another booth contains an interesting exhibit made by the Stewart, Hour & May Company, known as the S., H. & M. Company, which manufactures velveteen skirt bindings.

A. Wimpfheimer & Brother of 131 Spring Street, makers of fine velouettes, also have a handsome booth. At the booth of the Young Women's Christian Association a great many beautiful articles are for sale.

The reduction of the price of admission to 50 cents has largely increased the attendance.

Exhibit at Madison Square Garden.

A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, 131 and 137 Spring Street, are exhibiting at Madison Square Garden this week their celebrated rain-proof "Velouette." They have one of the largest booths at the exposition, decorated and arranged in a manner which attracts great attention from every visitor. In the interior is a large globe, showing the various shades of velvet which this concern manufactures. In addition, also, there is a figure costumed in green velvet, representing actual use and the practical value of this line of goods in a rain shower without damage to the material. The salient points of this material are that it is absolutely water-proof. Another specialty which this firm is noted for is "Pan Velouette" in all shades. The beauty of their display is heightened by the artistic display of electric lights throughout.—Adv.

A Handsome Exhibit by S., H. & M.

At Booths 20-22, at Madison Square Garden, this week, it might be almost said: "It was the centre of attraction." The S., H. & M. to every lady who desires to be well dressed stands for one of the necessities, combined with good dressmaking. A most elaborate display of elegant costumes, comprising dinner, reception, and street gowns, is shown by this company, representing the practical use of the S., H. & M. binding. A brand of this binding, "The Duxbak," is known as being water-proof. Handsome souvenirs are given out at their booths. Description is given by courteous attendants, and, all in all, no one has paid a thorough visit to the place without inspecting this display.—Adv.

Belding Brothers' Novel Exhibit.

A most complete and attractive silk exhibit is to be found in the gold and white booths of Belding Brothers & Co., where silk culture is shown from the egg to the cocoon. A Japanese in picturesque native costume reeling silk is a unique feature and attracts crowds of interested men and women. The wash embroidery silks, artistic needlework, and exquisite silk hosiery, for which this firm is so widely known, prove a source of interest to the ladies.—Adv.

Passengers Tossed About but Not Hurt

LYNBROOK, L. I., March 13.—The Sag Harbor express on the Long Island Railroad that left Long Island City at 9 this morning was derailed here by the tender jumping a frog in front of the station.

The engine passed over the switch safely, but the derailed cars tore up the rails and smashed the wooden sleepers into splinters. John Snyder, the switchman in the tower, saw the cars making for the tower, and jumped out of the second-story window.

Passengers in the two coaches that left the rails were tossed about, but not hurt.

MR. PLATT MAKES DENIAL

Declares He Has Formed No Political Alliance with Senator Hill.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD MAYOR STRONG

Withdrawal of Support of Local Candidates May Mean More Power in the State—Square Defeat at Best.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was in his office in lower Broadway yesterday, having returned from Boston Tuesday evening.

He said a story published in a Republican morning newspaper that himself and Senator Hill had formed a political alliance was untrue, but further than that he did not care to discuss the political events of the last two days.

Mr. Platt's action in withdrawing the official support of the county organization from all applicants for local appointive offices, is still commented on. If this is to be the permanent attitude of the machine, Republicans think it will have an important influence in the reorganization of the Republican County Committee, after the reapportionment in June. Particularly will this be the case if Commissioner Brookfield adheres to his determination to appoint to office men who have supported him in the past.

It is a pretty sure thing that had the present attitude of Mr. Platt and his relations to Mayor Strong been known before the meeting in January of the Republican Committee, Mr. Platt's Chairman would not have been successful in that fight.

There are some men in the county organization whose friendship for Mr. Platt is strong and beautiful—while there's a job in sight. With an official declaration that he backs no man for any job, the great source of his strength is gone.

When the committee reorganizes in June there will be five more Assembly districts than there are now. The friends both of Mr. Platt and Mr. Brookfield will have had opportunity to ascertain even more thoroughly than they have at this date which of the two it is wisest to follow. Under the reorganization there is likely to be a rallying of the anti-Platt forces, and predictions are made that Mr. Platt's absolute control of the local organization will terminate at about that time.

Mr. Platt's friends say, however, that he will be stronger in the remainder of the State because of his withdrawal from the contest here. In short, that was one consideration which prompted this action. He wanted to be relieved from the semblance of opposing a Republican Mayor who is trying to give the people of this city such an administration as they voted for.

So long as Mr. Platt stood openly in opposition to Mayor Strong, the increasing anti-Platt element up the State had good ground for crying out that Mr. Platt was a disturber, and had adopted a rule-or-ruin policy. By seeming to allow Mayor Strong to adopt his own course, this charge would be removed.

This is the very comfortable view taken by some Platt men. Even his most ardent followers do not claim that he has met anything better than a square defeat. They express some surprise that with his record for cleverness at the game of politics he did not more properly size up Mayor Strong and the sentiment which is behind him, and put a similing face on his early disappointments, rather than advertise the fact so widely that he was not getting what he wanted.

LECTURE ON LIFE IN LIBBY PRISON

Chaplain McCabe to Tell of Its Bright Side—Aid for the G. A. R. Mission.

A popular lecture by Chaplain C. C. McCabe on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" will be delivered in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening.

The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the interests of the meritorious work of the Grand Army Mission, which enables the United States Army pensioners to have their pension checks cashed at the office of the mission, 896 and 898 Canal Street, thereby saving them the commission which is charged by storekeepers in the vicinity.

Chaplain McCabe is able to speak of the life of the Union prisoners in Libby Prison from personal experience, and his lecture will call up memories to Union soldiers of the weary days they spent in the Confederate prison at Richmond, Va.

The mission is at present in need of funds to carry on the work of saving pensioners from being robbed of part of the small sums received, and as the work is supported by voluntary subscriptions only, some new method of getting money to keep up the work must be devised.

Tickets for the lecture are on sale, at 50 cents each, at Brentano's, the Methodist Book Concern, at 150 Fifth Avenue; the Baptist Publication Society's rooms, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue; the American Tract Society's rooms, at 10 East Twenty-third Street, and at the mission station. No tickets will be sold at the church door.

Among those who are interested in the mission are Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Ira M. Hedges, Col. Frank C. Loveland, Col. Henry H. Hadley, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Capt. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Rastus S. Ransom, Col. Frederick D. Grant, W. Bayard Cutting, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Fitz John Porter, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

IS THERE NO HELP FOR THE AGED?

Cannot Policemen Distinguish Between Alcoholism and Illness?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your paper of March 9 contains the report of the case of Mrs. Margaret Torbin, who, having been taken ill in a street car, was forthwith handed over to the police, who conveyed her to the station house, where in a little while she died. "Alcoholism" was the verdict of the presiding medical authority on the spot.

It was afterward discovered that the poor woman was suffering from a complication of disorders, any one of which might have caused her death, and that she was not in the habit of using alcohol in any of its forms.

In another part of the same paper is a somewhat similar case. This time it is a man, who, being conveyed from pillar to post—otherwise, from jail to hospital and back—dies (and no wonder) in the hands of those who were, no doubt, trying to help him.

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that there is too much of this? Is it not within the bounds of possibility that when a poor soul, man or woman, falls unconscious on the street, or in a public vehicle, he or she may be ill unto death, and not, as our guardians of the peace at once conclude, "drunk and incapable"?

I am an old woman, and do still sometimes venture abroad alone, but, if I am in danger of the fate which has become so common, I shall no longer dare to do so.

Are our public guardians and our medical men not yet sufficiently acquainted with the signs of what they so politely call "alcoholism" to distinguish it from the offenses known as fainting, apoplexy, or other disorders sometimes classed as mortal?

C. R. T.

New-York, March 10, 1895.

Original Packages May Be Sold.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Judge Dennis decided in the Criminal Court Friday that oleomargarine may be sold in Maryland in the original package as imported from another State. The Maryland law, so far as it prohibits such sale, was held to be unconstitutional.

"Baking Powder is a necessity. There is one kind upon which you can always rely, Cleveland's Superior. It is pure and sure. We know that a rounded teaspoonful will do the work of a heaping one of many others"

Mrs. Rorer in Household News.

FOR THE GERMAN POLIKLINIK

Enjoyable and Successful Benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The benefit performance of the German Poliklinik at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening was a gratifying affair as to its entertaining qualities and the financial results as well. A large audience bestowed its favors lavishly upon the artists, and several thousand dollars were raised for the treasury of this worthy charitable institution.

With the exception of Max Alvary and a specialty team the full corps of volunteers appeared. For Mr. Alvary, Herr Oberhauser was substituted. He sang two songs artistically, their rendition being enhanced by the excellent accompaniments of Isidor Luckstone.

The first number was the "Haensl und Gretl" overture, by Humperding, given by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch. The composition is bright, and was orchestrated according to the most modern school. The treatment of the brass is decidedly Wagnerian, especially the finale, in which the "Siegfried" and "Walküre" music occasionally crops out.

A neat little society skit, "A Wet Blanket," was cleverly presented by Miss Percy Haswell and Francis Carlyle of the Daly company, followed by two songs of Wagner by Mme. Rosa Sucher and three songs by Johanna Godski.

Both vocalists were heartily received, and compelled to bow acknowledgments repeatedly. Little Frida Simonson gave a superb rendition of Chopin's "Introduction and Polonaise," with 'cello obligato, in which she was assisted by Paul Miersh as 'cellist. The girl's brilliant performance stirred her audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and, after frequently making her paint and original bow, she played the Wagner-Liszt "Spinning Song" as an encore number remarkably well.

Mr. Daly's company gave the third act of "A Night Off," with Mr. Dixey, Mrs. Gilbert, William Owen, Francis Carlyle, and the Misses Percy Haswell, Ida Molesworth, and Eugenia Upham in the principal rôles.

The Abbott sisters of the "Little Christopher" company concluded the entertainment with their Tyrolean duets.

The benefit was under the stage direction of Augustin Daly. The intermissions were brief, and not a single hitch occurred during the evening.

Among the people in the boxes and lower tier were S. W. Fairchild, Judge H. Bischof, Judge Friedman, William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lauterbach, Oswald Ottendorfer, Herman Ridder, E. J. H. Tamsen, G. J. Seabury, Otto Hann, John Fennel, F. W. Fink, Solomon Marks, J. M. Ohmeis, E. Sharp, J. Dohme, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Eva Bechtel, Alfred Dolge, Carl H. Schultz, Dr. Samuel Kohn, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Von Ramdohr, Henry Schmid, Dr. Carl Beck.

Dr. F. W. Lilienthal, Dr. L. Weiss, Dr. W. Freudenthal, Dr. Denhard, Dr. F. A. Mathews, Leon Margulies, Miss Fannie L. Strouse, Mrs. Rosalie Hassler-Kaufmann, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. Idelman, and Miss Belle Idelman, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Miss Miriam Del Banco, Chicago, and a number of box parties, made up of prominent Germans from Brooklyn and Jersey City.

MARY ELLEN M'KENZIE ON TRIAL

She and Her Mother Didn't Like the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 13.—Mary Ellen McKenzie of Glen Cove was placed on trial in the Queens County Court here to-day on the charge of firing a pistol at Commodore Daniel K. Hall of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club of Glen Cove on July 9, 1892.

The defendant and her mother occupy a house near the club. Just after the yachtsmen built their house an old building near it was burned down, and the McKenzies blamed it on the club members. When they would pass the house, the women would call, "Firebugs! Firebugs!" Then they put up a bell and tolled it, and, finally, they are alleged to have taken to firearms.

The club members had the women arrested. Justice Crandall fined them. They paid, and then took the case to the County Court, where Justice Crandall's finding was set aside. They then sued the Justice and got damages for false imprisonment.

A committee from the club took the matter before the Grand Jury recently. Commodore Hall told of the shooting by Mary Ellen to-day.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Reports that the Ohio Coal Carrying Lines Have Made a New Deal.

GENERAL HOCKING COAL COMPANY

An Alleged Scheme That Includes Several Railroads and About Seventy Large Coal Mines—Question of Miners' Wages.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—Representatives of the railroads engaged in the Ohio coal-carrying trade met here this morning pursuant to adjournment in New-York last week, and after a twenty-minute session took a recess. All the coal-mine operators in Ohio were represented in the meeting upon invitation, and a proposition was submitted to them as to how the 40 cents, which it is proposed to add to the price of a ton of coal, is to be divided between the railroads and the mine operators. This proposition is under consideration.

For several months it has been surmised that something important was going on among the coal men, but none of their plans could be discovered. Secret meetings have been held here at frequent intervals. The railroad magnates and coal-mine operators attending these conferences either refused to tell what they were doing, or gave some trivial explanation of their frequent sessions. They would adjourn, leave the city, and the next time heard from they would be in Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, or Baltimore, again in conference, but equally reticent regarding their plans. When the whole story came out last night, surprise was expressed that they had succeeded in guarding the secret so well, for the transaction involved millions, and one of the incidents of it was the purchase of a railroad which, at the last moment, became troublesome, threatening to break the agreement and spoil the deal. There are at least forty-five distinct coaling companies in the district, all tributary to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, operating about seventy big mines. Several months were required to bring these operators into the fold. At first many of them stubbornly held out, but pressure from the railway company finally drove them in.

All were finally brought into a single organization, the General Hocking Coal Company, and after the agreement had been formed the railroad became a party to it. James W. Ellsworth became President of the company. He chose as his assistant Thomas Johnson. Edmund A. Cole became Secretary and Treasurer, A. Brenholts Auditor, and C. H. Boardman Assistant Secretary. Coal was being sold at points along Lake Erie at prices never dreamed of. The General Hocking Company openly quoted prices from 30 cents to 40 cents a ton lower than they had ever fallen, and the General Hocking Coal Company continued to pay its miners 60 cents a ton, and no complaint came from them.

The war on prices was declared at a critical time. Just when railroads and other heavy consumers were making the contracts for the year, the General Hocking Coal Company was most aggressive. Becoming suspicious that a general reduction of miners' wages had been ordered, other operators in the Ohio fields sent agents into the Hocking Valley, only to learn that miners were being paid the regular scale.

The fight went on several weeks, until the opposition was convinced that the General Hocking Coal Company meant business, and then, one by one, the fighters surrendered. The gigantic deal has created much excitement here, and in labor circles is highly commended, owing to the fact that wages are to be at least sustained. While all the coal companies were being operated on independent lines, rate wars were of frequent occurrence, and these generally led to lower wages being paid the miners.

At present Hocking Valley miners are getting 60 cents per ton. Last Fall an agreement was made between operators in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields whereby miners in the former were to get 60 cents a ton and men in the latter 69 cents a ton. The difference in price was due to the difference in the thickness of the vein. The difference in price was also based on the distance of the two fields from distributing points, Ohio producers getting an advance of 9 cents a ton for freight. Several months ago the Pennsylvania operators cut their men to 55 cents a ton, and a general strike followed. At this rate the Hocking Valley operators might be expected to pay at least 46 cents a ton, but they have continued to pay their own price—60 cents a ton.

The principal lines interested in this deal are the Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo and Ohio Central, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Cleveland, Lorlane and Wheeling, Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking, and Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio.

Opening of a New Road.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 13.—The Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway was formally opened to passenger and freight traffic its entire distance yesterday. This city, being the capital of the Territory, was the centre of the celebration. Several thousand strangers have been in town for two days. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Hughes, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressional Delegate Murphy, the Mayor, and President of the Chamber of Commerce. In the procession were the pupils of the United States Industrial School and Indians in gay colors. Racing by the Indians formed one of the novel attractions for the visitors. All the buildings were elaborately decorated, and the principal thoroughfares presented a picturesque spectacle.

Gen. McCook and his staff, from army headquarters in Denver, participated in the ceremonies, and private cars containing many other distinguished visitors came in from connecting lines.

F. M. Murphy is President of the new road, which begins at Ash Fork, where there is a junction with the Atlantic and Pacific, (Santa Fé system.) The complete railroad runs due south 200 miles through the central part of Southern Arizona, and terminates at Phoenix, the capital of the Territory. From Ash Fork to Vulture, 153 miles, the road had previously been in operation.

Northern Pacific Litigation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—A reply was filed to-day by the Northern Pacific receivers to the intervening petition of the Chicago and Northern Pacific receivers denying the validity of the lease or its assignment under which the Northern Pacific Company operated the lines of the Chicago and Northern Pacific from 1890 to 1893. The receivers also deny that any money is owing the Wisconsin Central or Chicago and Northern Pacific receivers, and that they have been unable to find out if the Wisconsin Central receivers or one of the latter companies are operating the Chicago and Northern Pacific lines.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railway and their branches and leased lines, in St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday, officers were elected as follows: President—C. E. Perkins; Vice President—J. C. Peasley; Second Vice President—George B. Harris; Treasurer—J. C. Peasley; Secretary—W. J. Ladd; General Auditor—C. I. Sturgis; Land Commissioner—George M. Mills.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed in Illinois by the Carpentersville, Elgin and Aurora Railway Company. The principal office is to be at Elgin, and the capital stock is fixed at $50,000. The company is organized to build a railroad from a point in the north line of Dundee Township, in Kane County, to a point in the south line of Aurora Township, in the same county.

—General Manager Prevost yesterday denied the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad management had ordered a reduction of wages among a certain class of its employes in the Western part of the State. It was against the policy of the company, he declared, to reduce wages.

—The committee appointed to consider the demand of the Chicago Great Western, Burlington, and Missouri Pacific that those roads be allowed greater percentages on business between Chicago and Missouri River points has reported in favor of granting the request.

—At the annual meeting of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company in this city yesterday, Charles S. Fairchild was re-elected President, William D. Wilmer Secretary, and George Sherman Treasurer.

—Samuel O. Bayless of Frankfort, for several years prominent as a railroad attorney, has been appointed by President Ingalls assistant general counsel for the Big Four system, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

—Albert C. Hall of New-York, as Trustee of the bondholders of the Frankfort and Southeastern Railroad, has received a decree for $263,576 from the United States court in Grand Rapids, Mich.

—The only change made in the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Directory at the election last Tuesday was the substitution of R. M. Gallaway for Victor Morawetz.

—T. P. Carpenter has been appointed Commissioner of the new association of soft coal carriers centring in Buffalo. The appointment takes effect April 1.

—Four Pennsylvania lines handled at Indianapolis last week 4,070 loaded freight cars, an increase of 317 over the week ended March 2.

—A semi-official announcement is made that the work of reorganizing the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad will soon begin.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, is looking after the interests of that company in Atlanta.

—Extensive new stock yards are projected at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, by the Atchison management.

—General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines is in California.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain or snow, followed by clearing, colder weather, cold wave Thursday evening or night, winds shifting to northerly. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, rain, probably changing to snow, followed by clearing weather, a cold wave, winds shifting to northerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain in the early morning, followed by fair weather, north winds, and a cold wave Thursday night. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, west winds, decidedly colder Thursday night. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, probably followed by showers Thursday night, west winds, shifting to north, colder Thursday night. GEORGIA, showers, variable winds, shifting to north, decidedly colder in northern portion, cold wave Thursday night in north portion. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, local rains, winds shifting to northerly, colder, with a cold wave in north and central portions Thursday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to northerly, colder Thursday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, west winds, becoming variable, colder in northern portion Thursday night. EASTERN TEXAS, fair weather, preceded by showers in eastern portion Thursday morning, winds shifting to northerly, with much colder weather and a norther. OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair weather, north winds, decidedly colder in southeast portion. ARKANSAS, and TENNESSEE, showers, followed by clearing weather, decidedly colder, north winds, with a cold wave. KENTUCKY, clearing, generally fair weather and colder, north winds, with a cold wave. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, light snow, followed by fair, colder, with a cold wave, north winds. OHIO, fair and colder, with a cold wave, north winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, north winds, colder in southern portions, continued cold in northern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, north winds, colder in southeast portions. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, winds shifting to westerly, slowly rising temperature. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, west to south winds, and slowly rising temperature. MISSOURI, local snows in the morning, followed by fair weather, north winds, colder in southeast portion. IOWA, generally fair, north winds, shifting to westerly, slowly rising temperature Thursday evening. NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, light local snows and partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly, slowly rising temperature. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer Thursday evening, winds shifting to southwest. COLORADO, light snows, east winds, slightly warmer. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

The area of high pressure has moved slowly to the southeast and now extends from the lake regions and the Ohio Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. The barometer has fallen rapidly on the Middle Atlantic coast and in the regions north of Montana. It is highest over the Dakotas and Nebraska and lowest in Southern Texas. The cold wave extends over the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Colorado, the temperature having fallen from 10° to 40°. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast, and the temperature is rising in the extreme Northwest. General rains have prevailed in the South and Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and light snows in the lake regions and thence westward to Colorado. The weather is fair to-night in the upper lake region and the Northwest. Signals are displayed on the Gulf at Galveston and Corpus Christi.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The changes in stations in the Ordnance Department are: Capt. William W. Gibson, from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the Kilby Manufacturing Company's Works, Cleveland, Ohio, on inspection duty; Lieut. William S. Peirce, from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New-Jersey.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry, one month; Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Tenth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, ten days' extension; Lieut. Joseph B. Batcheler, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, six months.

—An Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kansas, Detail: Capt. Edward J. McClernand, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery.

Navy.

—Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard March 28, and ordered to the Construction Department of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Contractors in Secret Session.

The contractors who are affected by the strike of the electrical workers had another secret conference yesterday at 117 East Twenty-third Street, the Building Trades Club.

The result of former meetings has always been made known by President Strong. After yesterday's meeting, however, Mr. Strong sent word to the reporters that he had nothing to say, and that no intimation would be given of what had taken place.

Silent but Certain

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15.—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Benefit Concert.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL, 18th St-5th Av—10:00 A. M.—Lecture.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Gelaeut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
363 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glass.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	43	35	3:30 P. M.	52	45
6 A. M.	41	35	6 P. M.	51	43
9 A. M.	45	38	9 P. M.	49	40
12 M.	52	46	12 P. M.	48	38

Average temperature yesterday.....40
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, changing to Snow, followed by Clearing Weather and a Cold Wave.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

RADICAL POLICE REFORMS.

The two bills to reorganize the Police Department and to create a Department of Elections which have been prepared by the Committee of Ten appointed at the citizens' mass meeting of Feb. 4 are much the most important of the large group of reform measures to which the victory over Tammany has given birth. Each of these bills makes radical changes, but neither of them formulates any new principle of administration or invents and sets up any important mechanism not hitherto known and in use either here or in other municipalities. That we should now ask the Legislature for this remedial legislation is an evidence that we have in the past used bad machinery, or at least that we have not had what municipal experience has demonstrated to be better than ours.

That the new bills are better than the present laws nobody can doubt. Minor features deserving of criticism and details that will demand amendment will doubtless be revealed by a minute study of the measures, but in their larger structural provisions they meet the people's demand for police reform. They deserve and we think they will receive the approval of citizens who wish the city to be well governed, and they will be approved, also, by many politicians, even very "practical" politicians, who have long been convinced that the Police Department should be taken entirely out of politics. We do not count on Mr. Platt's support of these bills.

The Police bill abolishes the four-headed commission, throws bi-partisanship to the dogs, and provides for one Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500 and a term of two years. The Commissioner is to be the business head of the department. He will draw and pay moneys, have charge of the department's property, establish new station houses, in conjunction with the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and in general attend to the business affairs of the department. With the police force proper he would have very little to do.

The Chief of Police, under this measure, becomes the real head of the department. He is to be appointed by the Mayor, and is to have a salary of $10,000, and serve until he is sixty years of age, unless sooner removed for cause. He may appoint from the members of the force above the rank of Sergeant a Deputy Chief of Police, at a salary of $5,000, responsible to him and removable at his pleasure; he may appoint members of the force, but only from the civil service lists; he may promote, after August, 1896, to vacancies in higher ranks from the ranks below, on certification from the Civil Service Examining Board; he has the sole power to make transfers, and he may inflict punishments for minor infractions of the rules.

For the trial and punishment of more serious offenses the bill creates a Court of Police, to consist of three attorneys of ten years' practice, at a salary each of $5,000, the term of office being ten years. This court, "for the sole purpose of maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the police force, shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine charges made against" its members and to inflict punishments. The rules and regulations of the department are to be drawn up "jointly" by the Commissioner and the Chief of Police, subject to the written approval of the Mayor. Mindful of the scandal of Mr. Sheehan's Pequod Club and of the baneful results of the custom of making Commissioners out of district leaders, the authors of the bill have provided that no Commissioner or member of the force shall be a member of any political club or association.

The Park Police are merged in the general police force, and the Chief of Police takes the parks under his jurisdiction. The Chief, under this bill, will have great powers, great responsibilities, and great labors. Certainly he will have no time to attend to politics. The bill is to go into effect with the appointment of a Commissioner and Chief of Police on Aug. 1 of this year.

In a separate bill provision is made for detaching the business of the Bureau of Elections altogether from the Police Department. A Department of Elections is created, of which the head is to be a board appointed by the Mayor, consisting of four members, two of whom would be Democrats and two Republicans. Their duties would be those of the present bureau, and they would make up their lists of election officers, as is now done, from lists submitted by the organizations, the question of "regularity" being determined by the party conventions or the State Committees.

The rooting out of the bi-partisan abuse from the Police Department, the introduction of the single-head plan, the creation of the office of Chief of Police, with full powers to be exercised under responsibility to the Mayor alone, the careful provision for keeping politics out of the department, and the creation of a separate board to have charge of elections—these are genuine and unmistakable reforms, in behalf of which much breath and effort have been wasted in this city in past years. We hope the Legislature will be minded to make the present attempt more fruitful. But we advise all good citizens to brace themselves for a struggle.

THE NEW LOUISIANA.

"Labor troubles" such as have taken place in New-Orleans are no novelty, unfortunately, in the North. The communities most advanced in wealth, industry, trade, and what we like to call civilization are most exposed to them. There has been nothing yet in the South to compare with the savage outbreak of violence in Chicago and the Northwest last year, and nothing that we recall in any Southern city like the shameful fortnight of mob rule in Brooklyn last month. What is most interesting and noteworthy in the present experience of New-Orleans is the attitude of the great commercial bodies of that city, not only with reference to the immediate question involved in the disturbance, but with regard to the blacks who have been the victims of the mob. In that attitude, relieved against the dark record of the past, there is something so enlightened and so encouraging in its enlightenment that it goes far to compensate for the disgrace that has fallen upon the city.

The dispute that culminated in the riots of this week has been more or less actively going on since last October. It is not easy to get at all the facts, but there have been two sources of bad feeling among the workmen on the levees—one wages, the other the employment of colored men, which also involves the matter of wages. It is not strictly a question of "organized labor," for the colored workmen who have been employed are organized as well as the whites who have resisted their employment. The real grievance is that the colored men are separately organized and will take lower wages. It appears from the available information that there are barely enough whites to do the work, if, indeed, there are enough, and that if they can exclude colored workingmen they can substantially dictate terms short of driving business from the port. On the other hand, it appears that there are colored workmen in plenty, but they are less experienced and skillful and generally less capable, but they are cheaper. The competition between New-Orleans and other cotton-shipping ports is very keen, and the employers assert that if they yield to the terms of the white workmen their business will be cut down seriously. The white workingmen reply that the terms they demand are as low as they can make and keep themselves and families from starvation. It is the usual hopeless difference of point of view. It is likely that each side exaggerates somewhat. Whichever side may be the nearer right, it is plain that the white workmen felt that their case was desperate, for they resorted to force. It is very rarely indeed that a strike backed by violence succeeds.

Having taken to violence, they are met by the Council of the Commercial Bodies with the following declaration:

"The time has come when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; we can no longer treat with men who, with arms in their hands, are shooting down an inoffensive people because they will not think and act with them. For these reasons we say to these people that, cost what it may, we are determined that the commerce of this city must and shall be protected; that every man who desires to perform honest labor must and shall be permitted to do so regardless of race, color, or previous condition; no man shall be interfered with in the pursuance of his daily avocation, and that we insist on the right of every employer to hire whom he may choose and have his work performed in such manner as he may direct.

"We do not deny the right of workingmen to combine together for mutual protection, or to stop work if they choose, but we deny their right to prevent others from working, and we warn these men who have taken the law in their own hands that the conditions they have brought about must cease. We are willing to meet them amicably if they will return to peaceful methods and accept work, according to all men equal rights. If not, they must stand aside and let others work who will."

No one can deny the general reasonableness of this declaration. What is remarkable in it is that it comes from the organized representatives of the wealth and, in one sense, the aristocracy of New-Orleans, and is a defiant assertion of the principle against which the South rebelled and against which many of this class, and doubtless some of the signers of the declaration, fought. The principle, moreover, is asserted as to black workmen, and there is a distinct implication that these include former slaves. Nor is the assertion a mere empty form of words. The men who issue this address are quite capable of arming themselves, if necessary, and enforcing it. Many of them probably belong to the militia which the Governor has ordered under arms to preserve the peace. But if they were not, they would have been entirely ready to fight for their rights and for the rights of the black workingmen. Another point of interest is that, while the local and State authorities hesitated—the former having failed disgracefully in their duty—the Council of the Commercial Bodies resolved to call on the United States Government for protection, and it was only when the Governor had come to the city and pledged the entire military force of the State to preserve order and "protect commerce" that the resolution was rescinded. This attitude of the New-Orleans business men toward the Federal Government is only less remarkable than that assumed toward the negro workmen. It is only when we remember that it is but thirty years since the close of the civil war and recall the cause of that mighty struggle and the Constitutional doctrine by which it was sustained that we can realize the vast scope and marvelous rapidity of the revolution of which the events in New-Orleans are the striking evidence.

EXCISE LEGISLATION.

The present Legislature will hardly escape taking some definite action upon the excise question. The Republican Party has for the first time in many years full control over legislation. When it had one house or the other opposed to it or a Governor in office who would veto its bills, it was wont to proclaim itself rather loudly in favor of high license and local option. The present law was put upon the statute book by the Democratic Legislature and Governor in 1892, and, while it has a good many merits and was a great improvement upon the confused mass of enactments which it displaced, it was denounced at the time by Republicans as a liquor dealers' law.

Now there is an opportunity for the majority in the Legislature to carry out its avowed policy, and there seems to be a disposition to shirk the task. A multitude of bills have been introduced merely tinkering the present law, and one that proposes an extremely crude tax system, which is very far from what Republican Conventions have been in the habit of promising. But the Excise Reform Association has offered a carefully-prepared measure, which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Lawson more than a month ago and which was the subject of a hearing before its Excise Committee on Tuesday. In its main features it exactly fulfills the requirements of what was proclaimed year after year to be the Republican policy.

In the first place, this measure proposes a high-license law. It fixes the fee for a general hotel and saloon license at $1,000 in cities of the first class, $500 in cities of the second class, $300 in cities of the third class, and $200 in other places, with the customary variations for restaurants, storekeepers, and druggists. This is a fair measure of high license and does away with the pernicious discretion of excise boards in ranging from a very low minimum to a very moderate maximum. It also makes a wide distinction between general liquor licenses and licenses for the sale of ale and beer only, the fee for the latter being uniform at $100. This is one of the most valuable features of the bill.

Moreover, this measure makes full provision for applying the local-option principle, a thing which has not been done before, and which is part of the avowed Republican policy. It further provides for limiting the number of licenses in the future to one for every 500 inhabitants, without depriving any person or place having a license when the act goes into effect and when application for renewal is made of what might be deemed a sort of vested right.

It contains many other wholesome restrictions intended to protect the public without dealing harshly with the liquor business, so long as it is respectably conducted and does not make a nuisance of itself. It is not free from defects and is open to amendment. It requires incorporated clubs to have licenses in order to "sell" liquor to their members, which is of doubtful advisability. Clubs do not sell liquor, in the ordinary sense of the term, and are not conducted for profit, and while they might not object to paying the fees, they would object to supervision and intrusion intended to ascertain whether the law was complied with. The bill contains no modification of the Sunday restriction, and it would be well to make that a separate matter for local option.

At all events, this is the only measure of general excise legislation now before the Legislature that is worthy of serious consideration, and it should be seriously considered. The Assembly committee does not seem to have been made up with reference to serious action on the subject, but as matters have been shaped it can hardly escape giving it serious attention. It cannot do less than to report the Lawson bill and give the Assembly a chance to act upon it.

THE KINDERGARTENS.

The public meeting of the New-York Kindergarten Association, to be held this afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, ought to enlist the attention of all persons who are really interested in the real welfare of New-York, and the attendance of enough of them to fill the appointed place. The scheme of the kindergarten for the instruction and development of very young children has been gaining ground ever since it was first propounded. It has been incorporated in the system of public instruction of many American cities, and it has not failed in its results to vindicate itself to every community in which it has been adopted. In New-York it has been only tentatively and provisionally accepted on a very small scale. The New-York Kindergarten Association hopes to see it made an integral and important part of public instruction, and to bring about that result, as well as to present to the public the work of the association, is the main purpose of the meeting to-day.

The kindergartens in our public schools number only seven and have 191 pupils. Rochester has more, Albany nearly twice as many, while St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia have each from 40 to 100. And yet there is not another American city in which the need of the kindergarten is so urgent as in New-York, not only because it is the most populous, but also because the lot of the little children of the poor is more dismal than in any other city and the need for alleviation of it greater. This was recognized in the report of the Tenement-House Commission, in which the demand for more kindergartens, like the demand for more parks, was treated as a demand for a mitigation of the tenement-house system, and as a means for furnishing the children of the tenement houses with surroundings more wholesome and attractive in their school hours than they can hope to have out of school hours. There could not be a more humane or benevolent work than that to which the association has devoted itself, nor one which has more to do with the welfare of the city.

OUR FLEET IN THE GULF.

When Admiral Meade's present squadron was made up from the available force of the North Atlantic Station, one aim was understood to be that of utilizing the customary Winter and Spring cruise in Southern waters by fleet manœuvres and evolutions. And this excellent purpose will doubtless in time be fulfilled, but meanwhile the command is finding plenty of other service.

Foremost, for the moment, to attract attention is the value of the fleet's presence during the excitement over the Allianca affair. With such vessels as the New-York, Minneapolis, Raleigh, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Montgomery at hand, an abundant force is in those waters for any conceivable exigency arising out of the Spanish outrage.

Again, among the islands and along the shores of the Gulf and the Caribbean there have been commotions in various quarters. Cuba has had one of her periodic revolts; San Domingo has been threatened by three French gunboats in a way that has called for representations from our Department of State; Colombia is rent with civil war; Venezuela, as if she had not trouble enough in her acute boundary dispute with British Guiana, has dismissed from Caracas the French Minister and Belgian Consul General. The Atlanta, which has long been watching at Colon, was hurried off, the other day, to Bocas del Toro, where Colombian insurgents were reported to be landing, and then the Raleigh had to be sent to Colon in her stead from Trinidad. And, by the way, it was while the squadron was at Trinidad that the great fire occurred at Port of Spain, in which landing parties from the New-York, Cincinnati, and Raleigh rendered such valuable service. As for the Montgomery's departure, under secret orders, from Mobile to Trujillo, one theory connects it with that demand upon Honduras by our Minister for atonement for the murder of Mr. Young, a year ago, which has not yet been satisfied.

A prominent reason why the presence of a strong fleet in the Gulf is timely and gratifying is to be found in the affairs of the Isthmus. There the spread of the revolution in Colombia has caused serious fears for the safety of railway transit between the two oceans, which, under the treaty of 1846 with New-Granada, we are called upon to insure and protect. Ten years ago, in a much more urgent case, when Colon was actually seized by rioters and set on fire, a large naval force was sent down, which seized and occupied both that city and Panama, and opened again the trans-isthmian route.

In the present instance we are likely to get the advantage of the ounce of prevention. Secretary Herbert's precautions were taken promptly. Weeks ago the Ranger was sent down, on the Pacific side, to look after American interests at Buenaventura, where she has since been stationed, and the Alert has since followed to Panama. The Atlanta and Raleigh, as has been said, are keeping watch on the Atlantic side, while the remainder of Admiral Meade's forces can be made available for whatever may occur in Cuba, in Venezuela, and at Colon.

VIADUCT OR UNDERGROUND?

There seems to be much force in the objection made by Boulevard property owners to the construction of the rapid-transit road upon a viaduct for a mile, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Twelfth Street. As no answer was made to the statement that the purpose was not to avoid any engineering difficulty, but to save about $1,250,000 in the cost of construction, we presume the statement was substantially correct. The opponents of the viaduct expressed a willingness to accept an open cut through that section, which would diminish the extent to which the grade would have to be depressed and be less expensive than a tunnel. The chief objection to open cuts is the liability of a block in case of a heavy snowfall, but perhaps the opening could be roofed over in a manner to avoid that.

It would certainly be a pity permanently to disfigure with an elevated structure a section which may be made one of the most attractive for residence in the city in order to save $1,250,000. It would also be very poor economy, if the claim of the property owners is true in regard to the injury that would result to their property. It is stated in the brief submitted to the commission that the direct damage, which the city might be called upon to pay, would not be less than $3,000 for each of 320 lots fronting directly on the Boulevard. If this is so, there would be a loss instead of a gain in the immediate outlay. Besides, there would be a permanent loss in the diminished taxable value of all the property affected in that whole section of the city.

The Commissioners are naturally anxious to get as much rapid-transit road as possible within the $50,000,000 of cost for construction at present fixed by law, but they are building for all time and starting a system that will be capable of indefinite extension within the city limits, as the development up town requires or justifies it. It is important to avoid permanent injury to property, so far as it is avoidable, as a matter of public economy. If an additional million and a quarter in the cost of this Boulevard section lessens the distance reached for the present by a mile or two, that is not likely to discourage contractors for the construction and the subsequent equipment and operation of the road, which is the thing the Commissioners seem most to fear.

Once get this system into operation, and the field it is to occupy will develop so rapidly that it will not be long before an extension will be demanded and provided for, even if the limit of cost has to be raised. It will be a paying investment both for the city and for the lessee, and the increase in real estate valuations and the payment into the Sinking Fund from rentals will speedily widen the margin between the city debt and the Constitutional limit.

GERMAN PROTECTIONISM.

Your convinced protectionist is a curiously purblind creature, and the one thing he cannot bring himself to see is that no trade can go on for any length of time that is not profitable to both parties. Germany produces a peculiarly thick-headed variety of this type. Yesterday, in the Reichstag, a National Liberal member introduced a motion that Germany withdraw from the commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic in order to be free to put a higher tax on the wheat of that disgracefully productive and wickedly cheap country. To the suggestion that if this were done the Argentine Government might undertake reprisals, the Deputy replied that it would then become the duty of Germany to "place difficulties" in the way of the importation of Argentine wool.

Now, Germany is essentially an importing country, her average imports exceeding her exports by about one-third. It is reasonable to suppose that what her people buy abroad they wish and even need, or they would not buy it, and that it would be to their interest to buy as cheaply as possible. This is particularly true of food and raw materials, which in any trading or manufacturing country cannot possibly be too cheap. Yet the German protectionist gravely proposes first to tax food in order that German wheat growers may get better prices, and then, if this leads to reprisals, further to tax wool. Doubtless he thinks that the far-away South American will pay the tax, but it must in reality inevitably fall on the stomachs and backs of the unfortunate Germans themselves. This form of cruelty is known in Germany, as in the United States, as "patriotism."

We congratulate Commodore Gerry on the killing of his flogging bill. It is a good thing for his reputation and peace of mind.

It is not often that occasion arises for enthusiastic commendation of a Coroner's jury, but the men to whom was intrusted the task of investigating the Orchard Street disaster did their duty with such courage and thoroughness, distributed with such impartial hands the responsibility for that great crime, and brought in a verdict so manifestly inspired by exact knowledge and high intention, that the appreciative thanks of a whole community should be extended to them. The facts in this case are simply appalling. Every law, not alone of architecture and the Building Department, but of ordinary common sense as applicable to the construction of a habitation of human beings, was violated. Owners, architects, and builders evidently had in view only economy, for which they were willing to take any risk, while, for reasons that will instantly suggest themselves, officials of various ranks allowed the other criminals to do exactly as they chose. The house fell before it could be completed, and four workmen, instead of many tenants, were murdered. The jury's verdict points straight at the participants in this enormity; it gives their names. Quite as directly it points to further action, immediate and vigorous.

If the sentence pronounced against Liliuokalani is carried into effect, the Sandwich Islands will be able to offer tourists a spectacle whose like they can find nowhere else in the world—that of a good, practicable Queen behind the bars and "doing time." History records no case at all like it. Other Queens, indeed, have been sent to prison by excitable subjects for periods of various length, but the limit of incarceration invariably was left for determination to the course of events. To establish the exact measure in years of a royal crime or misdemeanor seems to have been a task too delicate for the men of other days. The missionary children found no difficulty in accomplishing it. "Five years," said one of them, and the others acquiesced. Whether, as in the case of uncrowned convicts, Liliuokalani will be allowed to earn a commutation of time by good behavior has not been revealed. Probably the privilege will be granted. Not to do so would be gravely inconsistent.

On a Certain Habit of Innkeepers.

Mr. Labouchère, the editor of The London Truth, has brought down upon himself an avalanche of letters by denying somebody's assertion that hotel keepers have a habit of putting a stranger into an inferior room, no matter how many better rooms may be vacant. Victims of this queer habit have given so much evidence of its widespread prevalence that Mr. Labouchère confesses he was wrong, though he still insists that he has always been able to secure as good apartments as he was willing to pay for. It may be that so famous a man as he is "a stranger" hardly anywhere, and that in consequence he has always been well treated.

The custom is not altogether unknown in this country, though no particular complaint about it has ever been made. There is no particular mystery about the matter, though the London editor confesses that he can give no explanation of it. Some people will not take unpleasant rooms, and if the wayfaring man can be forced into one of them more choice chambers are left in which to bestow regular patrons or chance comers with more than the average determination and obstinacy.

Adventure in a Barber's Shop.

A gentleman in search of a barber walked the other day into a stylish-looking establishment in the Strand. Having taken his seat, he was much gratified to see from notices exhibited that the charge for hair-cutting was only 4d., and shaving 2d. On the strength of this moderate tariff he gave an order for shave, hair-cut, singe, and shampoo. When it came to the shampooing the assistant suggested that, as the weather was so cold, a "friction" might be more desirable. The customer assented, and found on leaving that his bill was 8s 5d. It was explained to him that the charge for a "friction" was 5s 6d. He naturally expressed himself somewhat strongly; but he reports that, from the proprietor's manner, he seemed accustomed to strong expressions. He may well be. I should think that the "friction" applied at this establishment to the customers' heads is nothing to what takes place over the payment of the bill.—London Truth.

The German Opera.

There can be no question of the popularity of "Siegfried," and as little of the popularity of Alvary as Siegfried. Last night the repetition of the music drama availed to pack the opera house, in spite of the weather. The pictorial charm, and the dramatic interest of Herr Alvary's presentation were as great as ever, and the tenor was also in very good vocal condition. That there is so little for anybody else to do, especially in the idyll of the second act which for most people is the opera, was in some respects fortunate, particularly in respect of the forest bird. The orchestra, however, was in excellent form, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with vigor and delicacy. The Waldweben was notably effective.

ART NOTES.

—The official circular of the Boston Art Club, announcing the exhibition of 1896, is already in the hands of interested persons, and there will be no excuse for artists who are not ready with their works in ample time. This unusually early notice of the exhibition of next Winter, limited to oil paintings and sculpture, has been circulated for special reasons at this time. The remarkable value of the prizes offered, ($2,500, $1,500, and $1,000,) and the fact that no works of art previously exhibited are eligible for the competition, make it necessary that works sent in should virtually be painted expressly for this exhibition. It will open Jan. 13, 1896, and close Feb. 15. The jury will be composed of nine persons, from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. Five judges will award the prizes, and they will be selected from the same cities. But one work from each artist will be collected or exhibited. Frames must be only of gold, or gold bronze. Blanks must be sent in Dec. 15, work on the 31st of December.

—William A. Coffin shows, at the Durand-Ruel gallery, one oil and sixteen water colors, some of the latter being the result of a recent trip abroad. There are sketches of foggy streets in London and thoroughfares in the dim, uncertain light of evening; boulevards by night, with illuminations of gas and electricity, full of cabs and people, and there is the Place de l'Opéra under an effect of falling snow. All these Mr. Coffin has done more or less cleverly. Bits of landscape suggestive of home scenes vary the collection, and there is a big painting of Catharine Mermet roses, in which the medium is difficult to understand, though it looks like a varnished water color. A large oil is entitled "A Winter's Evening," and is the more ambitious as it is the best thing here shown. The artist seems more at home in this medium, and works with greater freedom and better results. The sky is very luminous and brilliant, and the relations between it and the earth are carefully observed.

—The Daily Chronicle of London has published a reproduction of Mr. Whistler's famous etching, known as "The Black Lion," of the wharf on the river. The result, for newspaper work, and enlarged, was excellent. The same issue contains a letter from Mr. Joseph Pennell, treating of Whistler's etching in general, in which the writer states that each of the etchings of the Thames set is a perfect work of art; but two men in the history of art, he argues, could have done them, and the day is coming when they will be valued like Rembrandts. He furthermore adds that all Mr. Whistler's work is perfect, and that the publication of a new set of his etchings will delight "the handful of people who know." Mr. Pennell says: "I do not expect the critics to understand me—that, however, is unimportant." Since he writes a column of comment on Whistler's etchings, it is to be feared that a hasty and indiscriminating public will take him for a critic.

—The Blakeslee galleries are quite given over this year to early English pictures, of which many important examples are to be seen. By Sir Thomas Lawrence there is a portrait of Mrs. Lambert, and by Sir Peter Lely an able picture of the Duchess of Cleveland. An interesting likeness is that by Sir William Beechy, R. A., of the Duke of York. This is a big canvas, and the figure is larger than life. It came from the famous Angerstein collection, in London. Of landscapes, a gorge in the mountains, with great rocks and a rich, mellow sky, is by Thomas Barker, known as "Barker of Bath"; an English landscape is by James Stark, a pupil of Old Chrome, and there is a quite remarkable composition by Richard Wilson, R. A., the "Waterfall at Tivoli." These pictures are the result of a mid-winter trip undertaken by Mr. Blakeslee in January, an unusual proceeding, made necessary by the disposal of last Summer's purchases.

—The design for the Soldiers' Monument of Milwaukee, by John S. Conway, the sculptor, is now on exhibition in that city, and is attracting much attention. Mr. Conway is an able, serious, and essentially artistic workman, and in this group, "The Victorious Charge," he is seen at his best. The commission for the work was originally given out by Senator Mitchell, but by reason of the failure of the Marine Bank, the Senator was unable to pay for it. A lawsuit is the result, and a movement is on foot to raise the needed $30,000 by popular subscription.

—Philadelphia is to have an art building in Fairmount Park, which is to stand on the high ground at Lemon Hill, overlooking the Schuylkill. It is to be two stories high, fire-proof, and with picture galleries 100 feet long by 40 wide. Prizes of $6,000, $3,000, $2,000, and $1,000 are to be offered for designs. By way of a beginning, two pictures have been bought, a landscape by Inness, for $1,325, and a still life by Chase, for $550.

—The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has recommended the awarding of the Royal Gold Medal this year to Mr. James Brooks. Mr. Brooks, who is now considerably advanced in years, is not unknown in this country, where his characteristic designs have been familiar in architects' offices for thirty years or more.

—An antique loan exhibition is to take place on the 22d of March at Annapolis. Almost every home in that town has articles of rare antique value, and nearly every Colonial family in the city has cheerfully consented to contribute to the exhibit.

—St. Gaudens's statue of Col. Robert G. Shaw will, it is expected, be completed during the coming Summer. The equestrian figure will be in bronze, and will stand before the State House in Boston. The casting will be shortly begun.

—An entertainment entitled "An Evening with Old Masters and Modern Artists" has been arranged by the Brooklyn Art School, for the evening of April 8, at Association Hall, corner Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn.

—A movement is on foot in Baltimore to erect a monument to the memory of Robert Emmet, in Druid Hill Park. The new Irish-American Club is very active in the matter.

—An art loan exhibition of pictures will take place in Minneapolis during the last ten days in May. It will be for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association.

—Charles Sprague Pearce, the artist, has been awarded the gold medal of the Mid-winter Fair, San Francisco, for his paintings in the recent exhibition.

CIRCE

Beneath the altar-doors
The poisoned adder waits;
Behind the agate doors,
And round the burnished gates,
The mighty pythons coil;
And toads unsanctified
The precinct pavement soil,
And in the garlands hide.
The altar burns; in rubied cup divine,
From perfumed chalice shed,
Pour out the glow of thy enchanted wine,
Wine for the lovers, who have loved three hours dear,
And come to wed;
A cup of consolation, deep and clear;
They need no second tasting: they are dead.

—Lord de Tabley.

When Did All This Happen?

From The London Figaro.

As an instance of the bigotry which the late Frederick Douglass had to encounter at every step of his remarkable career, I may mention that three United States Admirals in succession resigned rather than convey him to Haiti when he was appointed Minister to the State. In despair, a well-known shipping company was appealed to, with the result that they agreed to give him a deck passage! How is that for the "man and a brother" principle over which the American Nation rent itself in twain?

CHINA'S PEACE EXPENSIVE

Intimation that the Cost Includes Manchuria to Moukden.

VON HANNEKEN QUITS HIS SERVICE

A Mysterious Two-funnel Steamer at Gravesend Is Guarded by the Gunboat Bustard — Envoys at Tien-Tsin.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to The Novoe Vremya says that the conditions imposed upon China by Japan for the conclusion of peace include the cession of Manchuria as far north as Moukden and the Great Wall.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch to the Globe from Hiroshima says the Chinese peace envoys will leave Tien-Tsin on March 14. Two steamers will convey them.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says Col. Von Hanneken has left the Chinese service.

The Government has ordered the gunboat Bustard to prevent a large two-funnel steamer which is now lying at Gravesend from leaving British waters. There is a Japanese naval officer on board the steamer, but he will not say where the vessel is to go.

ROME, March 13.—The four Chinese peace envoys who are now visiting Europe arrived here to-day, and were received by Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They will have an audience with King Humbert on Saturday.

PARIS, March 13.—The European edition of The Herald will print to-morrow this dispatch dated at Shanghai yesterday:

"The high Chinese officials have been terrified by the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei and Niu-Chwang. Seeing nothing to stop an immediate advance upon Pekin they are hurrying thence by the wholesale, deserting their posts in the wildest panic.

"The Japanese squadron of sixteen war ships and cruisers has been sighted off North Formosa, hovering along the coast between Kilung and Tamsui, which evidently are destined to be first attacked. The garrisons number 30,000, and the Japanese probably will adopt their previous tactics of a combined land and sea attack. They probably will disembark marines between Tamsui and Kilung."

VIENNA, March 13.—The Politische Correspondenz says that China has appealed to all European powers and the United States to assist and co-operate in the negotiations for peace. The writer adds that the Cabinets are likely to hold pourparlers on the subject.

REINA REGENTE IS OVERDUE.

Description of the Cruiser About Which Cadiz Is Anxious.

CADIZ, March 13.—The Reina Regente landed the Moorish Embassy, returning home from Spain, at Tangier. Under orders she left Tangier for Cadiz on the afternoon of March 10, and has not since been heard of.

The Reina Regente was one of the fleet of war vessels which came to America at the time of the Columbian celebration, in 1893. She is an English-built cruiser, and one of the fastest war vessels afloat. She has made a speed of 22 knots an hour, which, considering that the displacement is 5,000 tons, is remarkable. The Spanish Government took particular pains to make the Reina Regente an effective vessel.

The Reina Regente carries six five-and-a-half-ton guns, six twelve-centimeter guns, six six-pounder, and four three-pounder guns, as well as five machine guns. The crew numbers 400 men. The officers are the flower of the Spanish Navy.

The displacement is a trifle more than the American cruiser Chicago, and the length is 318 feet 6 inches. The cruiser has a beam of 50½ feet, and draws, when loaded, nearly 21 feet of water. Two screws, actuated by 12,000 horse power engines, furnish the propelling force of the vessel, and the construction is entirely of steel. The coal bunkers carry 1,100 tons of coal. The Reina Regente was expected to make an average of 19 knots an hour, and an extra speed of two knots under pressure.

THE INVASION OF MADAGASCAR.

Gen. Metzinger Will Clear the Way for Duchesne's Main Force.

PARIS, March 13.—The Soleil says that Gen. Metzinger is arranging to open a campaign in Madagascar with 3,000 men. The object of the movement is to explore and clear a road to the marshy region of Madagascar for Gen. Duchesne's main force. Gen. Besnard is expected to go to Toulon to present a new stand of colors to the Thirteenth Regiment of Marines prior to his starting for Madagascar.

Gen. Duchesne, who is in command of the expedition to Madagascar, attained distinction in the Tonquin and at Formosa.

He was born at Sens March 3, 1837. He went to the Saint-Cyr military school when he was eighteen years of age. In 1857, a sub-lieutenant, he went into the Italian campaign, was wounded at Solferino, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the field of battle. He was a Captain during the Franco-Prussian war, in the division which was almost entirely destroyed at Forbach.

In Africa he became Adjutant Major in the Second Battalion, and in 1881 Lieutenant Colonel of the Foreign Legion.

He went to the Tonquin in 1883, commanding the two battalions of the foreign legion in Négrier's brigade.

He participated in the capture of Hong-Hoa, was appointed Colonel in September, 1884, and became Admiral Courbet's most valued auxiliary at Formosa. He was appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1885.

MORE REBEL DEFEATS IN CUBA.

Royal Commission Increases the Powers of the Captain General.

HAVANA, March 13.—The military commander of the Province of Santiago de Cuba reports that Col. Santocildes, while proceeding, March 10, with 100 men, to Bayamo, received information that there were 400 armed rebels in the vicinity.

Col. Santocildes overtook and attacked the band of rebels at Guantanamo, within sight of Bayamo. The firing which ensued lasted two hours, at the end of which the rebels were dispersed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded. The Government side had six men wounded.

MADRID, March 13.—The Imparcial's correspondent in Havana sends this dispatch:

"March 10, a force of 150 soldiers met at Perez, defeated the insurgents under Bosch, and captured their camp, arms, and stores.

"The Royal Commission, after a conference with Captain General Calleja, has decided that further powers are needed for the protection of lives and property on the island; also that the Captain General be empowered to grant amnesty to all insurgents who surrender to the authorities. Many friends of the insurgent cause were arrested Monday in Havana, and a large quantity of small arms was seized."

DEATH OF ROBERT WILLIAM DALE.

Career of an Independent English Minister Honored at Yale.

LONDON, March 13.—Robert William Dale, the celebrated preacher, author, and lecturer, is dead, of Bright's disease and heart trouble.

Robert William Dale, an independent minister, was born in London Dec. 1, 1829. He was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M. A. at the University of London in 1853. He began his ministry at the Congregational Church of Carr's Lane, Birmingham, in June, 1853. He was Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1868 and 1869. He edited The Congregationalist and published a great number of sermons and discourses.

In 1878 he delivered at Yale College a series of lectures on "Preaching." He was the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher lectureship. He received from Yale the degree of D. D. He participated in Nonconformist controversies and Liberal political movements. He was Vice Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, afterward Governor of King Edward VI.'s school, and a member of the Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts.

KAISER WILHELM AGGRIEVED.

Loyal Conservatives Abuse Politically Their Sovereign's Jest.

BERLIN, March 13.—It is said that in the Council of State yesterday the Emperor criticised severely the Agrarians, who have given currency to the epigram, "Ohne Kanitz keine Kaehne." (Without Kanitz no boats.)

The phrase was coined just before the Parliamentary vote on the new war ships, and was intended to warn the Emperor that he must favor Count Kanitz's grain monopoly bill if he expected the Conservatives to help pass the new naval grants. The little joke of calling ironclads "Kaehne" originated with the Emperor.

His Majesty remarked yesterday that it ill became loyal Conservatives to abuse politically a word thus spoken in jest by their sovereign.

MURAD THREATENS REBELLION.

Sultan Has to Fear a Humiliating Report About Armenia.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says:

"The former Sultan, Murad, is making use of the Armenian difficulty to agitate against the present form of government. It is feared that if the result of the inquiry be humiliating for the Porte, events similar to those which followed the murder of the Consuls in Salonica in 1876 may occur in Constantinople.

"The Sultan is aware of the danger. He sends officials nightly to examine Murad's quarters in the Yildiz Kiosk, and has them closely guarded by sentinels. It is stated that the Sultan takes to his own room the keys of the principal doors. All Murad's letters are read by a special committee."

French Makers of Matches Strike.

PARIS, March 13.—The owners of the great match factories of Pantin and Aubervilliers have refused to accede to the demands of their employes for increased wages. The labor union to which the men belong has ordered the employes of all the match factories in France to cease work at noon to-day.

This is pitiful, but if it were not the French might be happy. The only fireproof, uninflammable matches in the world are those of France.

Prof. Bryce on Revival of Business.

LONDON, March 13.—Prof. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, said at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce this evening that the signs of a business revival were multiplying everywhere, especially in the United States, since the settlement of the tariff question. Ambassador Bayard spoke on the rules of the sea, and Henry M. Stanley on "Geographical Travel and the Foundation of Commercial Enterprise."

International Conference Condemned.

HAMBURG, March 13.—A meeting of Hamburg's business men to-day condemned the Government strongly for agreeing to the Agrarian project of an international money conference. The Government's action was criticised as calculated to exert a dangerous and disturbing influence upon Germany's industry and money system.

Trieste Engulfed for Five Hours.

TRIESTE, March 13.—A phenomenally high tide in the Gulf of Trieste flooded the streets in the lower part of the city at 8 o'clock last evening, submerging the floors of theatres, cafés, and shops to the depth of three feet or more. The flood receded at 1 o'clock this morning.

Imports and Exports of France.

PARIS, March 13.—The official returns of imports into France for the months of January and February show the value of 602,315,000f., as against 809,535,000f. for the corresponding period of 1894. The exports for the period mentioned were, respectively, 520,087,000f. and 460,021,000f.

Hugo's Remains in the Pantheon.

PARIS, March 13.—The body of Victor Hugo was deposited in a sarcophagus especially constructed for the purpose in the Pantheon this morning. The members of the family present were Hugo's two grandchildren and Paul Maurice.

Queen Victoria on the Way to Nice.

LONDON, March 13.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, started from Windsor at 10 o'clock this forenoon for Portsmouth, en route for Nice. Ex-Empress Frederick will occupy Buckingham Palace during the Queen's absence.

Dusseldorf's Disagreeable Secrets.

BERLIN, March 13.—The police of Dusseldorf have made a large number of domiciliary visits, which have resulted in the seizure of great quantities o. Anarchist and Socialist literature and letters intended for the army.

Prof. Blackie's Greek Enthusiasm.

EDINBURGH, March 13.—The will of the late Prof. John Stuart Blackie leaves £1,000 for a modern Greek library in Edinburgh University.

The Dog Had Been Taught to Carry.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. William A. Gilligen of 1,909 Franklin Street is the owner of a small poodle, which she has taught to carry parcels in his mouth from place to place. Intending to do some shopping, she placed about $20 in a caba and also a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $125. She went up stairs, leaving the caba in the parlor on a chair. The poodle trotted into the room, seized the caba in its mouth, and, running out of the front door, went to the house of a friend in the next square and deposited the valise on the doorstep.

When Mrs. Gilgen returned to the parlor she noticed that her caba had disappeared, and, supposing that a sneak thief had entered the room and made off with her valuables, she went to the Twelfth District Station House, and informed Lieut. Hamson of the occurrence. He detailed Special Policemen Leager and Moss on the case, and neither could find the slightest clue, until a small boy, who had been the occurrence, restored the caba and its contents to the owner.

SQUADRON A DRILLS IN BROOKLYN

The Crack New-York Troop Gives a Spirited Exhibition in the Riding and Driving Club of That City.

An impetus was given to the movement for the organization of a mounted troop of National Guardsmen in Brooklyn last night at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

The large building was filled with prominent Brooklynites, who took a deep interest in the magnificent work of Squadron A of New-York, under command of Major Charles F. Roe.

Squadron A, when it was Troop A, was ordered to Brooklyn, and for its admirable service it was complimented on all sides.

Major Roe took forty-seven of his men over to Brooklyn last night. They wore the State fatigue uniform. Their regular drill was first given, and then a sabre drill. The latter was very pleasing. Then followed the feats of one trooper leading another's horse, the latter riding with arms folded and feet out of the stirrups, at a walk, a trot, and a gallop; of riding double, one trooper mounting and dismounting in the rear of mounted trooper, at a walk, a trot, and a gallop; of exercises on horses without saddles, and of wrestling.

In the latter exhibition twenty-four men took part, twelve on each side.

The troopers then rode at top speed, cutting with their sabres at heads on posts.

The final number, known as Squadron A mêlée, aroused much enthusiasm. There were twelve men on a side, and they discarded their sabres and put on fencing masks, from which protruded a plume. They were then armed with sticks, and they rushed at each other mounted and sought to knock the plumes off the masks.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and many of the troopers will be black and blue to-day from the whacks they received on the arm and back. But they said they were used to it.

Corp. Marcellus's left ear was pierced by a sabre in the hands of one of his comrades during the sabre drill. The wound was not serious.

Among the prominent persons present were William N. Dykman, John Arbuckle, William A. Mathewson, John T. Pirie, Dr. W. H. B. Pratt, G. H. Coutts, James A. Ayres, William Wilson, W. G. Clapp, Frances E. Dodge, James McGowan, William B. Davenport, Joseph H. Seaman, Gen. John B. Woodward, J. C. Hoagland, F. B. Schenck, H. B. Hubbard, J. H. Williams, Gen. James Jourdan, Col. W. Hester, Daniel P. Morse, Elijah R. Kennedy, E. N. Downes, William G. Gilmore.

William G. Low, Thomas E. Stillman, George H. Southard, E. T. Knowlton, John H. Burtis, J. H. Walbridge, W. H. Force, E. H. Kidder, S. W. Eames, A. A. Low, Dr. J. C. Fitzsimmons, Edward M. Shepard, Frederic W. Hinrichs, John E. Tousey, R. B. Woodward, Florian Grosjean, Justice Bartlett, S. V. White.

A. B. Bayles, W. D. Sargent, Edward Annam, Sturges Coffin, Controller Palmer, J. R. Beard, Louis Schott, Frank Beard, J. G. Dettmer, G. H. Prentice, W. W. Walsh, John Gibb, W. E. Thorpe, Alfred T. White, S. B. Chittenden, and Col. John W. Partridge.

TO STIMULATE EXPORTATIONS

Secretary Morton to Issue Bulletins Indicating the World's Markets for American Products.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton is engaged in the preparation of a bulletin designed to indicate the world's markets for American products. This bulletin will be issued in April, and it will be followed by three others during 1895, bearing on this same subject.

It is Mr. Morton's idea that the sale of American products may be largely increased through knowledge of the facts which he proposes to set forth in these bulletins. Some time ago, in pursuance of his plan, he sent to each of the 1,300 United States Consuls in foreign countries a circular letter, inviting the officer to report with reference to the consumption in his Consular district of the products named in a subjoined list. These comprise animals, cereals, dairy products, meats, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, and seeds. The attention of each Consul was especially directed to the following questions:

Is there a considerable consumption of the products named?

Do consumers depend, and to what extent, on importations for their supply?

If so, what countries furnish the major portion of their supply?

How are the products sold and at what prices?

Are the prices paid for American, relatively, higher or lower than those paid for similar products from other countries?

Are there criticisms of any American products? What defects are charged, if any?

Be kind enough in giving prices or quantities to reduce the foreign moneys and measurements to dollars and cents and to our own measurements.

In addition to covering the above points as fully as possible in your reply, kindly make any suggestion which might encourage the people in your Consular district to depend more largely on supplying their wants from the United States.

Have you any recommendations as to how goods should be put up, or on any other point which you think would, if carried out, be of service to the trade in American agricultural products?

The Department of Agriculture will publish your reply, if you do not object, over your own signature for general and wide distribution throughout the country.

Secretary Morton is now receiving reports from the Consuls through the State Department, and is convinced that he will be able to present information which will be of great value to American producers. Some of the replies now in his possession indicate a lack of enterprise on the part of Americans which is somewhat remarkable. The prospect is that the first bulletin will stimulate a desire in this country to enter the foreign fields shown to be attractive.

"The relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value," Secretary Morton said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "When demand declines, value declines. When demand ceases, value goes out. What we need in our present period of depression is to find a demand for our supplies, and to adjust our supplies to the foreign demand. We not only need markets for our surplus products, but we need to study the requirements of those markets. A case in point which comes to my mind relates to the market for bacon. In England there is a demand for lean bacon, and the Danes have catered to it so successfully that their bacon commands a higher price than the American product, which is fatter. There is no reason why American bacon designed for export to Great Britain should not be cured in accordance with the British taste so that it might not only be sold more extensively in Great Britain, but get the higher price now paid for the Danish meat. This idea applies to other American goods sent abroad, and should be earnestly considered."

In the last few months the Consular reports issued by the State Department have contained much valuable information relating to foreign markets, with the result that American exporters have shown a willingness to enlarge their operations. It is reasonable to suppose that this movement will receive a decided impetus when Secretary Morton's bulletins are given to the public.

Mr. Merritt's Claim Against the State.

ALBANY, March 13.—Charles A. Merritt of Brooklyn has filed with the State Board of Claims a claim for $18,064. Mr. Merritt leased the Surf Hotel at Fire Island from the State for the season of 1894, and the claim is filed for damage resulting from the fact that the property was not in condition to conduct a hotel business.

RIOTING IS NOT RESUMED

But Little Work Is Done on the New-Orleans Wharves.

THE GOVERNOR IS TAKING ACTION

Council of Commercial Bodies Declares for Law and Order—No International Complications Probable.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 13.—There have been no further disturbances along the river front to-day as a result of the strike of the union 'longshoremen, but the only vessels being loaded are those which belong to the domestic lines, and work on these is being done by white and colored laborers. Gov. Foster is still in the city, and the militia is under arms in the various armories, ready for duty at a moment's notice.

The Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the assembling of crowds, and declaring that if it takes the whole power of the Commonwealth, civil and military, he will maintain peace and uphold the law, disperse and suppress all riotous and disorderly assemblages, and protect all persons in the full enjoyment of their constitutional and legal rights, their lives, liberty, and property.

The Council of Commercial Bodies met last night and issued an address to the people of New-Orleans. This address declares that the business of the city is being ruined by the action of the union dock laborers, who number not more than 2,000 men. It is asserted that no question of wages or hours is involved, "but simply whether the merchants of New-Orleans shall conduct their own business in their own way or whether they shall be dictated to by a handful of their employes." The address closes with the announcement: "We insist on the right of every employer to hire whom he may choose, and have his work performed in such manner as he may direct."

The white screwmen, whose strike has caused all the trouble on the wharves, have appointed Edward McGubbin, their agent, to contract direct with shipowners to load cotton at 35 cents a bale, a price considerably below that which has prevailed. McGubbin has made a statement for the screwmen, in which he says they have not been responsible for the rioting, and have not participated in it. He claims that the strike is the result of the exactions of the stevedores, who act as middlemen between the shipowners and screwmen. The stevedores, he says, give rebates to the agents of the shipowners in consideration of receiving contracts. McCubbin says the screwmen have no objection to the employment of negroes if they are competent.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The War Department has taken no steps toward quartering troops in New-Orleans, and is not likely to do so. Replying to District Attorney Earhart's request for interference by the General Government, Attorney General Olney telegraphed that the refusal or inability of the State to supress lawlessness must be officially shown before the Washington Government could act.

Since the great Chicago strike, when the General Government interfered to enforce the mandates of the United States courts, there has been a tendency to apply to the United States in every local trouble. The officials who make such appeals, it is stated, misapprehend the position of the Administration in the matter. Its purpose is not to interfere in local affairs except when all State efforts have been exhausted, and upon proper application of the proper authorities or where the local authorities have shown themselves neglectful of the public interests.

The Federal Government has ample authority, and will probably exercise it, of arresting and trying persons suspected of being concerned in the New-Orleans riots. The New-Orleans massacre of 1892 brought out vividly that the United States Government was powerless to punish persons who assaulted or killed aliens guaranteed protection by our treaties with foreign powers. The Italian Government demanded the arrest and speedy trial of the persons concerned in the affair, and the Federal Administration was obliged to answer that murder was a State offense, and that the United States courts were not competent to try the offenders. This, it will be remembered, caused the withdrawal from the United States of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, and nearly involved the United States in war with Italy. The lesson, however, had its effect in the enactment of a law by Congress that offenses in violation of the rights guaranteed by treaties to foreigners should be under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The wounding of the British purser in New-Orleans appears to come within the provisions of the statute.

There seems, however, no likelihood of any international complications growing out of the shooting of Purser Bane of the British ship Engineer. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is entirely familiar with the United States system of government and appreciates the fact that the local authorities have done all that they could do to restrain the rioters. Under the circumstances, it is not likely that the British Government will ask the United States to compensate the wounded Englishman, although, following precedents, it is not improbable that some indemnity may be paid to him, more as a matter of international comity than because of any just claim he may have against the Government.

Rickerson—Swart.

Mrs. Emmeline Swart was married at noon Tuesday to Martin L. Rickerson, at the home of her father, John C. Clegg of 131 West Ninety-seventh Street.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie officiated. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Rickerson's mother, only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of pearl gray satin, the corsage and sleeves being covered with embroidered mousseline de soie, tastefully trimmed with steel spangles. She carried lilies of the valley, and roses and wore a handsome diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

In addition to the immediate relatives of the bride, among those who attended the ceremony and breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rickerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. David D. Swart, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Gross, Mrs. G. Jarvis, Miss H. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, the Misses Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. George Cordner, Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Du Bois, Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hyde, B. Russell Throckmorton, and Alexander S. Hedman.

After the wedding breakfast the bride and groom started on a trip through Florida and the West Indies.

Cooking Schools for the Poor.

The Association for the Improvement of the Poor has begun a movement which will mean comfort and an increase of health to many persons.

A meeting of the association was held yesterday in the United Charities Building, and means for teaching the poor how to cook their food in a proper and appetizing manner were discussed.

The first of the schools which the association will build will be at 17 Cherry Street.

JAMES J. WALSH WINS A POINT

He Notes an Objection on the Record in the Mitchell Congressional Contest—Much Noise at the Hearing.

John Murray Mitchell's contest for the Congressional seat for the Eighth District, which was awarded by the canvassers last November to James J. Walsh, (Tammany,) was enlivened yesterday by a war of words, a scramble, and a test of strength, in which both parties to the contest and their respective lawyers made a wonderful amount of noise.

The trouble was about a duplicate copy of testimony which Mr. Walsh wanted a witness to sign. Mr. Mitchell and his counsel, Mr. Rawson, refused to allow the witness to write his name.

The hearing was held in Mr. Rawson's office, at 44 Pine Street. Notary S. R. Bowers was in attendance. The contestants made smoke rings for awhile, and everything was most agreeable until it was proposed to have the witnesses of last Saturday sign their testimony.

Peter J. Grant was called after several witnesses had signed duplicates, and at once the strident chorus of demands, denials, and abuse began.

Mr. Mitchell's lawyer objected to allowing Grant to sign. He said that, with Grant's name on an original and a duplicate, there might be confusion.

"Sign that paper!" shouted Mr. Cushing, Mr. Walsh's counsel, and Grant twirled his fingers, trembled, and looked away from the lawyer's terrible gaze.

"Don't you dare sign it!" screamed Messrs. Rawson and Mitchell, in duet.

Then there was a vocal pandemonium, in which an extra loud shriek of "Sign!" was sometimes heard, after a powerful basso "Don't!"

When Mr. Mitchell's side showed itself immovably determined, Grant courageously said he would not sign, and then Mr. Walsh, rising in the majesty of his 225 pounds, bellowed:

"I object, Mr. Notary!" Note my objection."

"He will not!" screamed Mr. Rawson, and then there was another chorus.

"I'll note it myself," said Walsh, as he reached to the table and seized the bound mass of testimony, on the last leaf of which appeared the story of Grant.

Mr. Rawson demanded the volume. Mr. Mitchell screamed for its surrender. Mr. Walsh tucked it under his arm and seized a pen.

Mr. Mitchell threw away the cigar he had not half smoked, and rushed at Mr. Walsh. Then up leaped Notary Bowers. At Mr. Walsh he plunged, seized the disputed document, and moved off with all of it but the part in dispute, the last page, which Mr. Walsh held, and on which he calmly noted his objection.

Messrs. Rawson and Mitchell threatened to take dire legal vengeance, but in a few minutes all the disputants were shaking hands.

A Protest from Henry C. Miner.

Henry C. Miner, who has been declared Congressman-elect for the Ninth District, entered a protest yesterday against any depositions in behalf of Timothy J. Campbell, the contestant for his place, filed after March 11.

His ground is that the time for taking testimony has expired. Mr. Miner claims that he, as contestee, has exclusive right to introduce evidence for a period of forty days from March 11.

The next hearing in the contest is set for next Monday, and it is said a subpoena will be served on Mr. Miner to compel his attendance.

RESULT OF JERSEY ELECTIONS

Borough Officers Chosen in Many of the Townships.

RED BANK, N. J., March 13.—Henry J. Child, candidate for Justice of the Peace, was the only Democrat elected yesterday in Shrewsbury Township, defeating William H. Pearsall. The Republicans elected the remainder of the ticket.

The Republicans of Middletown Township were also victorious.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—In the general township elections the Republicans have won. Democratic townships yesterday went against their ticket. The Republicans have only to get four Freeholders in the April election in this city and Perth Amboy to control the board.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 13.—The Democrats elected their ticket yesterday, with the exception of two nominees, the average majority being 30 in a vote of 750. Andrew D. Bogert (Dem.) was elected by 82 votes, and Henry Cooper, (Dem.,) Freeholder, beat Donald Mackay by 1 vote for Commissioner of Appeals.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 13.—The Democratic ticket was successful in yesterday's election. Edmunds, (Dem.,) for Mayor, has 31 majority over Hildreth, (Rep.,) the present incumbent. The other candidates on the ticket have majorities ranging from 50 to 198.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 13.—B. A. Hegeman, Jr., (Rep.,) was elected Mayor in the borough of North Plainfield.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 13.—The election in the new Morris Township resulted in a victory for the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Freeholder, the Democratic candidate, Joseph Van Dyke, Sr., receiving a majority of 30.

Rockaway returns a Democratic and Montville a Republican Freeholder, which makes the present political complexion of the board a tie, to be decided in May by the election of three new Freeholders in Morristown.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—Nearly all the townships in Union County have elected the entire Republican ticket. At Fanwood, Thomas R. Nichols (Dem.) was elected to the Town Committee. The other members of the committee are Republican. The Republicans gained a Committeeman at Clark. In Union Township the Republicans elected their full ticket for the first time in the history of the township.

TAX PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Address by Prof. Seligman, E. H. Crosby, and C. B. Kelly.

"How We Shall be Taxed" was discussed at the rooms of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District at 9 St. Mark's Place last night.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia College spoke against the single tax theory, and Ernest H. Crosby and Charles B. Kelly in favor.

Prof. Seligman said that there was a great tendency to divorce local and State taxation. He is in sympathy with the movement. He favored a system of taxation which should result in a local, a State, and a national tax. The local tax, he said, might be placed on rentals. This would act as a substitute for a tax on personal property, and would almost entirely exempt the poor, as such tax goes higher as rent grows higher. There is at present a corporation tax, which ought to be a State tax. Another State tax is that on inheritances. This ought to be favored, as it taxes an income which is got by the inheritor, without any labor or ability on his part. The national tax could be taken from indirect sources, so that it might fall more upon the luxuries of the rich than upon the necessities of the poor. Prof. Seligman was also inclined to favor as a local tax that on real estate.

Mr. Crosby declared that taxes should interfere as little as possible with manufactures and trade. He also said that taxes should be certain of collection, and in this they could not be more so than upon property. He opposed the income tax. Taxing personal property, he said, is a farce.

SPANISH OPPRESSION OF CUBANS

Excessive Taxation, Incapable Police, Venal Magistrates, Tyrannical Governors, and a Terrified Press.

The best-informed Cubans maintain that the trade of the island has been reduced to its last extremity in consequence of gradual diminution of incomes, great depreciation of property, delays in payment of salaries, and reductions in wages. In general, small industries which were developed under promising prospects, meeting with no encouragement from the Government, and being overtaxed by the Intendency, have either wholly disappeared or are languishing.

The leading newspapers have denounced the police as unfit and the magistrates as corrupt and venal. Honest people distrust their Government. The Chiefs of Police and the majority of the magistrates in office come from Spain, and the liberal journals, which represent the opinions of the native Cuban element, have seized upon these facts, admitted by Conservatives, to make people restive. They contend that the tyranny of the Spanish party has produced the state of affairs.

The total debt of the Island of Cuba is said to be about $225,000,000, but there are good reasons for believing that the total greatly exceeds this sum. The country is overburdened with taxation, ruined by the low prices of sugars during the past few years, and demoralized by the abnormal manner in which the abolition law has been enforced. This has been detrimental to planters, and has resulted in but little, if any, good to the emancipated negroes.

The collection of about $39,000,000 annually from a population of 1,600,000 people is greatly in excess of what the country in its present condition should contribute, and nearly exhausts the receipts from the entire sugar crop. The deficits in some years amount to nearly $7,000,000, and as a result the pay of Government officials is considerably in arrears. There is a tax upon everything to raise the $28,000,000 of State tax and $11,000,000 of municipal tax.

As instances of the terrific taxation imposed upon the people, which is the real cause of the present trouble, the Government charges so much per stab for the killing of cattle. It places a tax on the hide, on the horns, on each of the four hoofs, and finally on the tail. Through taxation alone flour is $12 a barrel when it reaches the consumer. Liquor is taxed so highly that the profits, high as they are in ordinary cases, are almost eaten up. It costs a guest $1.25 to be allowed to take his departure from any hotel. For projecting signs in front of places of business the Government charges 5 cents a letter.

The finances of most of the municipalities throughout the island are in no better condition than those of the National Treasury. The police force, school teachers, and contractors of the public service have been kept from twelve to thirty months without pay.

While the people have been suffering from the burdens of an oppressive Government, Spanish officials of the mother country have remained quiet, and displayed no evidence that any efficient measures were to be adopted to improve the commercial depression, encourage agriculture, or local industries, or end the horrid crimes which almost daily terrify the sound and honest portion of the population.

By muzzling the few papers that occasionally dare proclaim the truth, the superior authorities imagine that they have done sufficient to insure the safety of the citizens and restore the country to its former wealth and prosperity.

Thus far, the present outbreak has only developed a guerrilla warfare, without chiefs or leaders, and the revolutionists have no incentive to form an army. It is believed that the Cubans will never be free until the resident Spaniards themselves take up arms against the Government, and many of these are complaining against the oppressions of Spain. The resident Cubans would not object to annexation to the United States, and would do anything to accomplish that end.

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS OUTLAWED

Brooklyn's New Police Justice Says He Will Pay Miss Henrietta Strong Because The Debt Is One of Honor.

Daniel G. Harriman was yesterday sworn in as a Brooklyn Police Justice, and he will, on Saturday, begin his work in the Gates Avenue Police Court as the successor of James F. Quigley, who was removed last week.

It was said yesterday that there were a number of judgments against the new Police Justice which had been outlawed.

The judgments referred to include one obtained by Joseph H. Clarke, in June, 1872, for $226.04; one in favor of Jeremiah Mundell, John Avila, and W. G. Barker, on Nov. 6, 1875, for $808.73; one in favor of Adrian V. Martense, on Jan. 12, 1876, for $6,054; one in favor of W. H. Waring and W. G. Hosea, on Aug. 5, 1889, for $96.82, and one in favor of Henrietta A. Strong, on Oct. 7, 1876, for $1,432.83.

The matter of the judgments was called to the attention of Mr. Harriman, and he is quoted as follows:

"I lost all my property and business along with thousands of others in the panic of 1873. Shortly before this I had some $1,700 in my possession belonging to Miss Strong. At her request I took the same and gave her my note. When the time came to pay I was a financial wreck, and couldn't respond. It is a debt of honor, and I shall pay it yet, though the claim is outlawed."

In the case of Mundell, Avila, and Barker, Justice Harriman declared he made the return by legal services, and as to the Martense matter, the debt was incurred through a deficiency on the foreclosure of a mortgage on his house, but the house was subsequently sold, and Martense has not lost much.

"This judgment will not be outlawed until next year," said the Justice, "but I cannot see my way clear to get the money to pay it. The debt to Waring and Hosea was incurred through my indorsing a note for Charles A. Schleyer. He couldn't pay, and judgment was entered against me. Schleyer is dead. The only claim I feel in honor bound to pay is that of Miss Strong. Martense lost little, Clarke I spent more on than I received, one debt has been paid, and the last is not mine."

Few Can Walk Straight in the Dark.

From The Boston Herald.

In a small gathering the other evening some one proposed a trial of locating one's self in absolute darkness. Lamps and lights were extinguished, and then the first "victim," who had previously "taken the center of the stage," attempted to reach the door. No blindfold was employed, and the four or five "spectators" sat silent in their places awaiting the result. The "blind" groped for several minutes unsuccessfully, and then bumped into a window quite opposite to the door from which he was to exit. Each person, with wits collected and all the "bearings" taken, made as bad blunders, and it was proved to these experimenters that locality is a faculty that grows with actual loss of vision, and that no one who is normally gifted can walk straight in the dark.

Boston's New Loan Awarded.

BOSTON, March 13.—Curtis & Motley, brokers, of 62 State Street, made a bid for and were awarded the new city loan of $1,500,000 by City Treasurer Turner at 2.82 per cent.

The firm claims that 3.82 was the figure intended, the variation being due to a clerical error. The City Treasurer refuses to allow a withdrawal of the bid, and expresses the determination to hold the firm to its written agreement.

The Harvard-Princeton Debate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—The date of the Harvard-Princeton debate has been changed from Friday, March 22, to Wednesday, March 27, at the request of Princeton.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

REVIEW OF THE THIRTEENTH

Brooklyn Militiamen Pass Before Adjutant Gen. McAlpin in the Sumner Avenue Armory.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was reviewed by Adjt. Gen. A. E. McAlpin of the Governor's staff, in the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, last evening.

The armory was well filled by the militiamen and their friends, and they were entertained in the early part of the evening by a concert.

The regiment under Col. David E. Austen paraded in two battalions of ten companies, in dress uniforms. The passage was excellently rendered.

The State long-service medals were awarded during the evening to the following:

For Twenty-five Years' Service—Col. David E. Austen, Sergt. William S. Gendar, Drum Major E. McIntyre, Private Philip Franz. Twenty Years—Hospital Steward C. G. Curtis, Sergt. E. H. Norwood, Private Thomas S. Woodcock. Fifteen Years—Surgeon A. R. Jarrett, I. R. P. William Kerby, Capt. H. A. Williams, Ordnance Sergeant T. M. Harvey, Sergt. John T. Baxter, Private E. J. Anderson.

Ten Years—Major Charles H. Luscomb, field; Quartermaster Charles Werner, staff; Capt. John T. Jennings, Company B; Capt. George W. Rodgers, Company K; First Lieut. T. J. Hooley, Company K; Second Lieut. W. H. Van Kleeck, Jr., Company B; Sergeant Major E. H. Coffin, Jr., N. C. S.; First Sergeant A. R. L. Chilton, Company C; Quartermaster Sergeant Alexander Parker, Company F; Sergeant Frederick R. Littlefield, Company B; Privates Nicholas R. Caffrey, Sydney Grant, J. S. Marallous, Jr., George D. Thompson, Company D; Arthur A. Hayward, Pasquale Dorni, Daniel Desmond, Company E; Frederick W. Nash, Thomas G. Austin, Company G; B. William Ennis, Company I.

Dancing followed the military display.

The Executive Committee in charge was composed of Capt. W. Irving Taylor, Chairman; Capt. William Kerby, Capt. Harry A. Williams, Quartermaster Charles Werner, First Lieut. Clarence W. Smith, and the Floor Committee of First Lieut. J. T. Ashley, Chairman; Quartermaster Sergeant W. N. George, Corp. H. White, Sergt. A. C. Edwards, Corp. C. W. Mansfield, Sergt. M. J. Hogan, Sergt. Thomas R. Fleming, First Sergt. Frank R. Post, Sergt. Robert Orr, Quartermaster Sergeant C. G. Peterson, Sergt. J. G. Torborg, Sergt. J. H. Morris, Corp. J. S. Cowan, Sergt. J. E. Bateman, Corp. E. Mortimer, Sergt. Thomas B. Kay, Corp. H. C. Furphy, Sergt. John J. Murphy, Corp. James Lynch, Jr., Corp. A. G. Dale, Corp. Charles Robertson.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Col. Austen and staff, and other military officers were banqueted at the Oxford Club by ex-Congressman William

ATLANTIC'S RACING RULES

New System of Classification Adopted by the Regatta Committee.

WATER LINE RULE DISCARDED

Crews Limited According to the Yachts' Racing Length—The Change Will Be a Benefit to All Yachtsmen.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has been hard at work for the past few weeks on the racing rules. The rules have been revised, the courses changed, and the classification made up to date. This has caused a deal of figuring and study and the brunt of the work fell on the shoulders of Henry J. Gielow and John Bliss. The changes in the courses were printed exclusively in The New-York Times two weeks ago.

The committee, at a meeting held this week, adopted the following system of classification:

SCHOONERS.

Class 1—All over 95 feet racing length.
Class 2—All over 85 feet and not over 95 feet racing length.
Class 3—All over 75 feet and not over 85 feet racing length.
Class 4—All over 65 feet and not over 75 feet racing length.
Class 5—All of 65 feet racing length and under.

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.

Class 1—All over 80 feet racing length.
Class 2—All over 70 feet and not over 80 feet racing length.
Class 3—All over 60 feet and not over 70 feet racing length.
Class 4—All over 55 feet and not over 60 feet racing length.
Class 5—All over 50 feet and not over 55 feet racing length.
Class 6—All over 43 feet and under 50 feet racing length.
Class 7—All over 36 feet and not over 43 feet racing length.
Class 8—All over 30 feet and not over 36 feet racing length.
Class 9—All over 25 feet and not over 30 feet racing length.
Class 10—Cabin catboats over 25 feet load water line.
Class 11—Cabin catboats 25 feet and under load water line.
Class 12—Jib and mainsail boats over 25 feet load water line.
Class 13—Jib and mainsail boats 25 feet and under load water line.
Class 14—All open catrigged boats.

The rule for finding the racing length in the Atlantic Club is as follows: To the square root of the sail area add the load water line length, and divide the sum by two. The result is the measurement for time allowance.

The rule regulating the crews allowed on the racing yachts has been changed. Formerly the crews were unrestricted on yachts over 53 feet on the load water line, and yachts under 53 feet were allowed one man for every five feet in addition to the helmsman. Now the rule based on the racing length will be as follows:

Schooners.—Class 1—One man to every two feet; Classes 2 and 3—One man to every three feet; Classes 4 and 5—One man to every four feet. Single-Masted Vessels.—Class 1—Three men for every five feet; Class 2—One Man for every three feet; Classes 3, 4, and 5—One man for every four feet; all other classes, one man for every five feet.

These changes show that the Atlantic yachtsmen are wide awake and up with the times. The revision of the racing rules by several clubs this Winter has made an almost uniform system, which will simplify things very much for owners of racing yachts. Formerly nearly every club had a different classification, and the result was that an owner was constantly having his yacht measured. Now one measurement will do for the entire season's racing.

AILSA IS A POWERFUL BOAT.

Capt. John Barr Says She Will Be Much Faster When in Trim.

Capt. John Barr, late of Glasgow, now of Marblehead, has returned to his home, after visiting friends in Scotland. He was present at the launching of the Fife cutter Ailsa, and when asked by a Boston Herald reporter how the big boat looked, said:

"Well, she looked as though she would be a very good all-around boat for British racing. She will be very fast in stays, owing to her short keel and great rake of stern post, and a particularly fast reacher. She has a fine sheer, a well-formed yet powerful midship section, and her graceful ends give her a very slick appearance. She is of composite construction and is strongly built. Under water her planking is of American elm. Her topsides are of mahogany. Her bulwarks and rails, which are made of teak and oak, are unusually heavy, and instead of being bolted to the stanchions, are bolted through the covering board, the former being done away with. She has a very lofty rig, and is heavily sparred. Her lower mast is of Oregon pine, as nothing else would stand the great strain."

"Did you go to Fairlie?" Capt. Barr was asked.

"Yes, I did. When I visited the Fife yard, in Fairlie, I met old Mr. Fife, and we had a long talk about many past season's yachting and the Ailsa's chances against the Britannia. Mr. Fife brought up the Jubilee, and asked about her construction. When I told him, he was more than astonished at her lightness, and could not see how she could hold together against the pressure of her canvas."

"What did you think of the Ailsa's performance at Cannes on Thursday?"

"I think she made a very fine showing against the Britannia for her first race. They had little time to get ready. Everything was being done in a hurry when she left the Clyde, and, of course, like all new boats, her gear would be very stiff. When her sails are stretched and at their best, the crew thoroughly trained, I am sure she will be fully ten minutes faster over a forty-mile course than she is now, and she will have no trouble in beating the Britannia in any kind of a breeze."

Capt. Barr sailed the Thistle in the cup race against the Volunteer. He was the skipper of the Jubilee, and this year has been engaged by Dr. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia.

Vigilant and Lasca to be Got Ready.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. George J. Gould has cabled to Mr. Boyd, who represents him here, requesting him to have the Vigilant's iron work and beams strengthened at once and await further instructions.

Mr. John E. Brooks, the owner of the schooner yacht Lasca, has also cabled instructions to have his boat fitted out next week. Her crew, he says, will leave for England on the steamer Berlin, which will sail from New-York April 20.

The Yachting World says in to-day's edition: "We do not see any reason to conclude that the Ailsa would be faster than the Vigilant in American waters. The defeat of the Britannia is in no way conclusive. The Britannia is three years old and is becoming obsolete. It is possible also that the result may be reversed at the next meeting. The Britannia proved superior to the Vigilant in our waters, for the Vigilant was built for certain conditions, and it has not been proved that under them she could not beat the Britannia."

Winslow Cup Dispute Settled.

CANNES, March 13.—The dispute over the second trial for the Richard Winslow Cup race has been settled by giving each of the two contesting a cup. A change was made in the course, but the Irish yacht Delanagh was not informed, and, consequently, sailed over one course while the Dakotah went over another. Both claimed the cup. Mr. Henry Allen, the owner of the Dakotah, has presented 3,000f. to the town of Cannes. The Dakotah won 12,500f. in her recent races at Cannes, Nice, and Mentone.

A race for yachts of from five to ten tons was sailed at Mentone over a nine-mile course to-day. The Nike II. was first and the Lolo second. The weather was cloudy and the wind variable.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Expert Players to Play in the Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, Next Week.

What promises to be the most interesting amateur billiard turney ever arranged in this vicinity in recent years will begin next Monday night in the private parlor of the Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. It will be a handicap, at the fourteen-inch balk line, between club members, with eight contestants.

The scratch man will be Mr. Arthur Townsend of the Catholic Lyceum, New-York, who will play 300 points. Mr. W. Stark of the New Manhattan Athletic Club will play 300; Mr. Frank Keeney, representing the Oxford and Germania Clubs, Brooklyn, 265; Mr. William Barnard, Montauk Club and Union League, Brooklyn, 265; Dr. Miller, New-York Athletic Club, 250; Dr. Ranney, Union League, 250; Mr. Frederick Oakes, Liederkranz, 250; Dr. Jennings, Crescent Club, Brooklyn, 250.

The tourney is the result of the enthusiasm and energy of Dr. Jennings. The players have subscribed about $500, which will be applied to the purchase of suitable prizes, and the winner will secure a handsome silver cup, valued at $250, and contributed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. A meeting of players to define the prizes and arrange for the management of the tournament will be held at Maurice Daly's academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, to-night.

DE LACY'S LATEST SCHEME.

Issues an Appeal to the Clergy Against the Gray Bill.

It has recently developed that the opposition of Peter De Lacy, formerly poolroom keeper, to the Racing bill now before the Legislature of this State has taken the form of an appeal to the clergy. A circular letter addressed "To the Clergymen of the State of New-York" has been mailed to some 5,800 of them, making a special appeal for a new crusade against the race tracks. This document, printed in regular church form, with black and red, the brighter color used for emphasis in many places, quotes portions of the Gray-Percy bill, and endeavors to show that it is designed to create "a gigantic race-track trust."

The statement that "an unlimited corruption fund now exists" to secure the passage of the measure, and that those interested "are prepared to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars" will be news to The Jockey Club and the trotting horse men, since they have both agreed that their case shall rest on its merits, and that there shall be no lobbying in connection with the law they are seeking.

Among the extraordinary and extravagant assertions in this document is the following: "Another significant fact in connection with the Gray-Percy Racing Bill, 773, is its non-appearance in the great newspapers of this city and State." Not only was the text of the bill published when it was introduced at Albany, but the turf papers have copied it, and no other bit of legislation now in progress has been more thoroughly aired and discussed. The signature "Nemesis" at the end of the letter furnishes the best clue to the identity of its author. The man who has done the distributing by mail is an old friend of De Lacy, and was certainly not employed by any reform league or society.

FAIR PRICES FOR ROADSTERS.

Brisk Day's Business in the Bull's Head District.

Two auction sales, that included trotters, pacers, and thoroughbreds, made business lively in the Bull's Head District yesterday. At Dahlman's the first appearance of William Easton in the recently-arranged Wednesday sales drew an audience which bespeaks well for this latest venture of this old-fashioned firm. The best price was obtained for a pair of prairie-bred road mares, rated good for a mile together in 3:00. They fetched $575, and another pair of bays suitable for carriage use brought $450.

Of the single roadsters, Belle, by Warlock and Lady Nelson, by the northern champion, Nelson, each brought $205. A gelding by Whalebone Knox, with a mark of 2:40, was worth $195, and a bay mare of Hambletonian descent cost her new owner $150. Several other good-looking roadsters realized over $100 each, one showy knee actor, sold by M. H. Brown, going for $200.

As this is not the season when high-steppers and fast roadsters are most in demand, the result was quite flattering to Mr. Easton, who is sure to develop this branch of the business as the Spring advances. A few thoroughbreds consigned by Thornton F. Emmons, being untried, went for small prices, though they are of good stock, two of them by Circasian, out of Riot, a granddaughter of Longfellow.

Mr. Dahlman has received a great deal of encouragement for his first special sale, which is fixed for the 27th of this month. Most of the consignments are now in, and one lot of twenty is now quartered at his stables on East Twenty-fourth Street. One dealer from the West enters twelve which he thinks will make the best showing of any trotting-bred all-around goers ever brought to this city.

At the Blue Front Stable close to fifty head were disposed of, the prices ranging from $60 to $550. Lady France, the star of this sale, is a shapely brown mare of six years by France, 2:26, out of a mare by Black Cloud, 2:17. She was bought by M. Larkin of this city. Boxwood, a big up-headed bay gelding by Elwood, son of Nutwood, brought $500, the second-best price of the day.

ORANGE RIDING CLUB'S HOME.

The New House Opened with an Equestrian Exhibition.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—A large and fashionable crowd filled the new clubhouse of the Orange Riding Club, in Halstead Street, East Orange, to-night, when it was formally opened with a fine equestrian exhibition. Some sixty members and ladies appeared in the grand entrée and march and went through some pretty manoeuvres under command of Lieut. Victor Lindholm. There was a skilful floral quadrille, in which the riders were James B. Dill, Miss Dill, David Bingham, Miss Bingham, James Bingham, Miss Doane, and Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Lindholm.

Some clever evolutions were gone through by two high-school horses, Black Hussar and Koneoka, ridden by Carl Stoezer and Lieut. Victor Lindholm, respectively. There was an exhibition of tandem riding by James Marshall, James Bingham, O. E. Lambiotte, and Lieut. Victor Lindholm. Then came some high jumping by horses ridden by members and ladies. The judges were Messrs. Cushing and J. L. Herbert of New-York and W. W. Tucker of East Orange.

Princeton's New Football Manager.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—A mass meeting of the University was held to-day for the regular annual election of officers for the Football Association. As a result Albert G. Milbank, '96, of New-York City, was elected to succeed Edward Munn, '95, as manager of the association for the ensuing year. W. H. Andrus, '97, of Williamsport, Penn., was elected Assistant Manager. The election was held under the new rules for choosing athletes recently adopted by the college, and passed off very satisfactorily. The Executive Committee of Athletics submitted as their nominees for Assistant Manager the names of T. F. Reynolds, Wayne Wilson, Peret H. Williams, A. M. Hopper, and W. H. Andrus.

International Race for Pigeons.

PARIS, March 13.—As the result of a discussion as to the usefulness of carrier pigeons as messengers from distressed vessels at sea, the idea having been suggested by the late voyage of La Gascogne from Havre to New-York, Le Petit Journal announces an international race for pigeons. It is intended that the birds shall be liberated from a ship chartered for the purpose, the distances from land to be determined later. The promoters of the scheme offer 10,000f. in money to be competed for, and there will also be other prizes. The race is to take place in June. Entries will be received until the end of April.

KNICKERBOCKER'S LOW SCORES.

Contests for the Bowl and Cup Began Yesterday Afternoon.

There was only a small attendance at the weekly meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon.

The contests for the 1895 cup and the Knickerbocker bowl began. No high scores were made, but the contests were interesting by their closeness. R. Horace Gallatin scored 139 to Miss Julia Grant's 111. W. E. Elliott made 142 to Miss Ethel Scott's 132. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence was to bowl against Mr. Walter Rutherford, but that gentleman allowed Mrs. Lawrence to win by default.

Among those present were Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. Walter Rutherford, Admiral Gherardi, the Misses Clarke, R. H. Gallatin, Miss Fitzgerald, T. P. Cooper, Mrs. J. M. Bayley, Banyer Clarkson, Bayard Clarke, J. Hooker Hammersley, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Miss Graham, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Miss Ethel Scott, and W. E. Elliott.

PARADISE TEAM THE WINNERS.

Defeated Doctors in the Petersdorf House Tournament.

The game rolled in the Petersdorf House tournament last night resulted in a victory for the Paradise five, and also wins for them the championship. The Doctors made a very poor showing and disappointed a large contingent of "rooters." For two frames the game was close and exciting, but after that the Paradise team had everything its own way, finally winning, with 110 pins to spare.

The score:

PARADISE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Schulz	3	2	5	145
Pfeifer	2	6	2	169
Volckwien	5	0	5	188
Bernhardt	2	2	8	127
Blind	4	3	1	167
Total	16	13	21	794

DOCTORS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Friedman	4	2	4	158
Freund	3	2	5	147
Helman	2	2	6	122
Lurie	1	1	8	111
Durschschlutz	3	2	5	148
Total	13	9	28	684

FRAMES.

Paradise 76 147 216 308 403 488 574 602 727 794
Doctors 63 142 198 269 332 396 490 559 616 684

Averages—Paradise, 158 4-5; Doctors, 136 4-5. Scorers—Mr. Morris and Mr. Wolff. Umpire—J. Vogel.

Halsey and Terbell Lead.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Three scratch teams and one with a handicap of 60 pins resumed bowling to-night in the Atalanta Wheelmen's two-man team tournament on Montgomery's alleys. President E. Allen Smith was paired with Count Olozaga on Team No. 5, and wagers were made that they would win the prizes; but the score showed them to be only second to Halsey and Terbell, who also made the highest score last Wednesday night, and bid fair to win. The summaries follow:

TEAM NO. 4.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Halsey	4	4	2	183
Terbell	6	3	1	207
Total	10	7	3	390

TEAM NO. 5.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	2	5	3	153
Olozaga	4	3	3	174
Total	6	8	6	327

TEAM NO. 6.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boorsem	4	2	4	167
Horry	3	3	4	158
Total	7	5	8	325
Plus handicap, 60.				

TEAM NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	3	3	4	153
Budd	1	6	3	159
Total	4	9	7	312

The Giants at Practice.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 13.—The two teams of the New-York Baseball Club put up a snappy game to-day, which was characterized by good hitting, first-class team work, and brilliant base running. The youngsters kept the old fellows guessing, and led the seniors an up-hill game to the last minute. The batting order was as follows:

Regulars.	Second Team.
Fuller, ss.	Bannon, 3b.
Van Haltren, cf.	Murphy, ss.
Davis, 3b.	Rusie, lf.
Doyle, 1b.	Farrell, 1b.
Tiernan, rf.	Turner, rf.
Stafford, 2b.	Houle, cf.
Burke, lf.	Krauss, p.
Wilson, c.	Smith, c.
Meekin, p.	Clark, 2b.

The score by innings follows:

Regular team.....0 1 1 0 2 0 1 1 .—6
Second team.....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Regulars, 5; Second, 4. Errors—Regulars, 8; Second, 7. Batteries—Meekin, Rusie, and Nelson; Krauss, Clark, and Smith.

Eastern League Meeting.

The managers of the Eastern League Baseball Club met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to arrange the schedule and attend to other business. President P. T. Powers occupied the chair. Nearly the whole day's session was taken up with the revision of the constitution. The matter of Minneapolis taking three of the players of last year's Erie Club was considered. A committee was appointed to draw up a statement, which is to be sent to President Young. The Eastern league season will begin on April 29 and end Sept. 15. The schedule will be made up to-day. The four umpires selected for the season were "Tim" Hurst of Ashland, Pen[illegible] Herman Doescher of Binghamton, John Gaffney of Worcester, and Charles Snyder of Washington.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—Smith, the local catcher taken along with the Giants to help out the regular catchers on the Southern trip, is reported to be a "find," and probably will be asked to sign a contract if he keeps up the gait.

—The rainy weather in the South has interfered considerably with the preliminary work of the Giants.

—"Billy" Nash has signed a contract to play with Boston again this season.

"Dutchy" Smith Hurt While Shooting.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 13.—While taking part in the monthly shoot of the Climax Gun Club this afternoon, "Dutchy" Smith of this city, one of the crack shots of New-Jersey, met with a serious accident. He was shooting with a new make of powder, and when the cartridge exploded it burst a piece 4 inches long from the gun barrel. This piece struck Mr. Smith in the right arm, as he was shooting left-handed, badly tearing the flesh and making a serious wound.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Newark Rowing Club held its monthly meeting last evening and gave some very encouraging reports. The Financial Secretary reported forty-nine members on the roll, and the Captain reported eighteen members in training for the coming regatta. After a report of the proceedings of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association had been made, the club voted to instruct the delegates to vote for Decoration Day for the regatta. The contractors have promised to have the boathouse in position in a few days, and then the club expects to be in a flourishing condition.

—Capt. John P. Brewer, who has killed 90 birds out of 100 in thirteen match shoots, and who claims the championship of America by reason of his victories over E. D. Fulford, and Frank Class, the New-Jersey champion, were to have commenced a series of live-bird matches for $250 a side at John Erb's "old stone house" grounds, Newark, yesterday. Class was on hand, but Brewer was not. One of the attachés of the place said that Brewer had sent word last Friday that he would not appear, by why he would not say. Class was very disappointed, as he was confident of beating Brewer.

—Young Griffo, the clever lightweight boxer, has come out with a challenge to the holder of the lightweight championship belt. "Jack" McAuliffe holds the belt, but at the ten-round contest between Griffo and McAuliffe at the Seaside Athletic Club general opinion was that Griffo had much the best of it. Horace Leeds, who laid claim to the championship, has also been defeated by Griffo.

—Cornell students held a mass meeting Tuesday night to devise means toward raising the $5,000 to send the crew to the Henley regatta. Addresses were made by Profs. Fuertes, Thurston, Morse, and Sloane, and Dean White showed views of the Henley course and the English crews. Although the students had previously subscribed to the fund, they added $150 and exhibited much interest.

—The Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association has given notice that it will begin its annual championship tournament on Sept. 2 on the courts of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club.

ASBURY PARK'S CYCLE REPOSITORY.

Wheelmen to Have Free Stabling Accommodations for Their Silent Steeds.

The Asbury Park committee in charge of the League of American Wheelmen meet, which will be held at that resort in July, has been working hard ever since the annual league meeting on schemes for the entertainment and care of visitors. One of the features that has been positively settled is quite an innovation in the line of hospitality. It has secured Education Hall from July 6 to 15, and during that period it will be exclusively used as a cycle hotel. Here the pet mount of the league member will receive as much attention and care as he himself would give it.

First of all, the wheel will be checked and provided with a rack; then it will be dusted and cleaned. If a spoke is loose or a screw is gone the proper repairs will be made, and, in fact, the wheel will be thoroughly overhauled, so that when the owner calls for it he will find it in perfect condition, cleaner and safer than when he left it. For this there will be no charge whatever.

Education Hall is the largest building of its kind in Asbury Park, and its location is as near the centre of the resort as it would be possible for a building to be. It stands in the centre of a block upon which there are no other buildings, and there will be ample room for the reception of over 5,000 wheels at one time. In that Summer city of hotels, Education Hall, during the meet, will undoubtedly become famous as the "Wheel House."

To Have Charge of the Big Meet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 13.—At a joint meeting of the officers of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, and committees from the Athletic Association and Asbury Park Wheelmen, held here to-day, a permanent organization was effected to take charge of the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen in July. Chief Consul Gentle of New-Jersey is Chairman of this permanent organization, which consists of the Executive Committee of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen and the Chairmen of all sub-committees, to be appointed by the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

Already requests have been made by many Western clubs that the date of the meet be postponed from the second week in July to later in the season. The division officers, although they would like to accede to these requests, cannot do so. The reason for this is obvious: Asbury Park hotels can give better service early in July than later, and, again, the local committee has more leisure time at its disposal. The permanent organization will meet again at Asbury Park two weeks from to-day.

THE RIVERSIDES ENTERTAINMENT.

It Will Be Held at Jaeger's on Friday Evening, April 19.

The Entertainment Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen announces that it has arranged to give an entertainment, to be followed by dancing, on April 19, at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. It will be the first of its kind ever given by the club, and no effort will be spared to make the event a brilliant success.

As a novelty in arranging this affair, the committee has taken it upon itself to be responsible for all the expenses of the entertainment, bearing all losses, and, on the other hand, devoting the profit, if any, to a fund for further entertainments during its term in office. It asks the members to do all in their power to assist it.

Tickets can be obtained, at $1, admitting one, from members of the committee at the clubhouse. The entertainment will be given by the following artists: Brooks, Denton, and Ossman, on the banjo; Mr. Peckham, specialist; Mr. Ballentyne, humorist; Mr. Quinn, songs, and Mr. Silverberg, pianist.

The committee comprises L. A. Servatius, M. Krakauer, S. Brown, W. Stewart, and J. L. Miller.

Press Cycle Club Organized.

The Press Cycle Club was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in The New-York Times's proofroom. It is composed of men representing every department of the newspaper and printing trades in New-York City. A committee of three on constitution and by-laws was appointed by the Chairman pro tem., to report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 P. M. The membership of the club is at present more than seventy-five, with two-thirds of the offices yet to be heard from. Permanent officers will be elected at the next meeting. The club has been organized with the understanding that it shall become a division of the League of American Wheelmen. Discussion arose as to the proper designation of the organization, some dissatisfaction having been expressed by the Press Club Cyclers, an organization of the New-York Press Club, at what was looked upon as an infringement of what is claimed as its exclusive right to the use of the word "press" in the title of the new club. On the other hand, the employes of the various offices, whether engaged in the composing room, pressroom, or counting room departments, claim the first right to the use of the term. The matter will be further discussed.

Sanger Not Seriously Ill.

The report that Cyclist Walter Sanger was dangerously ill with typhoid fever and would probably not ride this Summer is apparently untrue. Trainer Schaefer, in a letter to A. G. Spalding & Brothers, states that Sanger had a slight attack of the fever, which has passed off, and, if nothing more serious is experienced, he will be with the other members of his racing team when they leave for Birmingham, Ala., on April 1. The team will do all its preliminary work on the fast track at Birmingham, and then work its way North, putting on the finishing touches at Springfield, Mass. It is barely possible that some preliminary racing may be done at several of the race meets talked of in the Southern cities. Titus and Cabanne are reported to be enjoying the best of health.

Dr. Parkhurst Tries Cycling.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is one of the latest acquisitions to the already large number of cycling enthusiasts in this city. He has been taking lessons for the past two weeks at the Tourist Hall of the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, in Fifty-ninth Street, and is fast learning to ride. He expects to go out on the road before many weeks are over. He goes at wheeling in the same earnest way he has gone at everything else, with enthusiasm, and thinks that inside of a year almost everybody will ride.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Nominating Committee appointed by the Brooklyn Cycle Club to select officers to be voted for at the annual meeting in April comprises A. E. Vandergaw, W. R. Snedeker, P. Fletcher, Oscar M. Edgerley, C. W. Hickling, W. J. Kenmore, G. R. Hobby, E. Melvin, and James Thomson. President I. B. Potter has been authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the South Brooklyn Wheelmen relative to the New-York State Division race meet.

—The annual election of officers of the Century Cycling Club of Newark took place on Tuesday evening, and the following were elected: President—J. MacDonald, Jr.; Vice President—W. P. Smith; Secretary—Dr. Voegtlen; Treasurer—Charles Terrill; Captain—A. Hory; Color Bearer—William Nevil. This club has about eighty active members, and is one of the most progressive in Newark.

—The exclusive Maryland Bicycle Club will have its thirteenth annual banquet in Baltimore this evening. The only outsiders invited are Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the Empire State Division; "Archie" Willison, President of the league, and "Pop" Brewster, for many years Treasurer of the league.

—When the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing, L. I., takes possession of its new building, it is proposed to hold a fair to raise funds to purchase mileage medals, to be awarded at the close of the riding season.

—The Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, one of the largest organizations of its kind in New-Jersey, has applied for membership in the League of American Wheelmen.

—Thirty gold medals, valued at $400, were recently stolen from C. Arthur Benjamin, the Syracuse racing man.

—"Billy" Taxis, the Zimmerman of the Quaker City, has decided not to follow the circuit during the coming season.

—A new clubhouse is being talked of by the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Pigeon Shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.
New-York Tourist Wheelmen's theatre party, at Broadway Theatre.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.
Kings County Wheelmen's entertainment, at Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn.
Pigeon Shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.
Seventh Regiment Veterans' shoot at the armory range.
Stag of the Eighth Battalion at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue, at 8 P. M.
Music ride of Cycle Club of Brooklyn, at Clermont Avenue Rink.
Smoking concert at New-York Athletic Club.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Pool.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club at Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, at 8 P. M.
Music ride at the Clermont Avenue (Brooklyn) Rink by the members of the Cycle Club.
Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Wheelmen, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Schedule meeting Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

Baptized in a Barber's Bathtub.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A gentleman who is well known here, having decided to join the Baptist Church, was desirous of being baptized. After consulting with his physician, it was thought that an immersion in the river would be dangerous, on account of the cold, and it was decided to resort to a barber's shop, where hot and cold baths are dispensed. Accordingly he, in company with his minister, his sponsor, and two gentlemen, repaired to the barber's shop. The bathtub was filled with water which had received the degree of warmth suited to one so particular. Then the ceremony was performed by the minister.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

An Outing with Freedom from Visitors Assured.

NO LUXURY ON THE VIOLET

Democratic Congressmen Who Cannot Learn—The Amended Merchant Vessel Registration Law.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When the flag is flying from the White House it is understood by everybody in Washington who has been here long enough to understand the meaning of flags on public buildings that the President is at home. It is not always strictly correct, for the flag remains up after the President has gone out in the afternoon for a drive, or if he remains away a day after having begun the day in the White House.

Old Jerry, the servant who attends to this duty, and who seldom gets the flag out with the Union Jack down, is extremely particular not to incur censure for neglecting to raise it or for pulling it down too soon. On Monday of last week, however, he would have saved the useless expenditure of vehement language if he had lowered the flag sooner, or posted a notice at the White House gate to advise Congressional visitors of the fact that, although the flag was up, it did not mean that the President was "on board." Jerry knew that the President had begun the day in the White House, and he raised the flag to make that fact known. When, just after breakfast, the President left for the steamboat wharf, to go on board the Violet, Jerry did not lower the flag on the Executive Mansion. In fact, he left it at the masthead until night, but he has not raised it any day since.

The rush that took place on the part of the members of the House who had just concluded their efforts as lawmakers, or preventers of lawmaking, was almost as great as it usually is the day after an inauguration. Immediately after the incoming of a President the rush is supposed to be made on behalf of the incoming members represent. This time, on the other hand, there was reason on the part of the President to expect that the visits would be made on behalf of the Representatives themselves. The President had just ceased reading and examining and signing bills inspected by him so closely that he had been asleep but three or four hours each night during the last three or four days of the Congress. He and his Cabinet officers, who were frequently called upon to advise the President about the bills affecting their departments, were in very poor shape to listen to the importunities of office seekers. Even the formal exchanges of greetings contemplated by some of those who flocked to the White House would have been extremely wearisome. The President knew enough about what would happen to make his plans to avoid the rush. That was how it came to pass that the lighthouse tender Violet was waiting for him, and that he was far below Alexandria before the first Representative asked if he might see the President "just to pay his respects."

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And the President could scarcely have selected a plan for an outing that would enable him to pass it with such absolute assurance of freedom from visitors as he has obtained on this trip over the route of the lighthouse tender. He has tried it, and he found it very agreeable to cruise about the waters of North Carolina in sight of the sea, but away from its dangers and its inconveniences. Only those who desire to be mean in their criticism of his use of the Government vessel are likely to find fault. The Violet is not a sumptuous yacht. She is a small, side-wheel steamer, without beauty lines, black below and regulation buff above. Her best cabin is not fitted up for any better person than her Captain. The only money that can be drawn for use in running the Violet must be expended in the work of the Light House Service, and, when it is expended, the face must appear to the auditing authorities as to what the money has been spent for. She went on a tour of inspection, with the usual complement of officers on board, and, in addition, the President as a passenger.

In order that he might be fed, and yet not feed at the expense of the officers of the vessel, the larder was stocked with provisions at his own expense. The officers made room for him very cheerfully and politely, to the extent of giving up to his use a stateroom and the dining room. None of these rooms is at all "elegant." The vessel cannot by any extravagance of imagination be called a yacht. The probability is that the steward and his assistants return richer by some recognition of their extra services for the guest of the Captain. The Government did not lose a cent, and the vessel stopped here and there, pulled up a damaged buoy and replaced it, set a buoy where one has been lost or displaced, and provided all the lighthouse keepers along the route with the supplies they needed and knew to be due just at this time. The excursion was along a sparsely settled coast, where the only persons the President was likely to meet, did not trouble him with vexatious questions about finance or foreign policy. And he was completely safe from the curiosity of the newspapers. It would have cost a little fortune to have followed him effectively.

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A great many persons have read and approved the retrospective review of the Fifty-third Congress published in The Times last week. Oddly enough, Democrats were as well pleased with it as Republicans, excepting only the subjects of the frank story.

Even political death, however, does not bring the most objectionable members of Congress to their political senses. Right after the adjournment thirty or more of the men who have done most to demoralize their party have appeared as the signers of an appeal to the Democratic Party to be made a silver party for the next national campaign. This is very discouraging to those Democrats who feel that the proper effort to be made is one to rid the cranky Democrats of their prejudices for the silver metal, or for any metal, and to inspire some considerable proportion of it with a desire to come to some ground of agreement to advocate the money policy in which safety and unity lie or may lie.

It needs no demonstration whatever to inspire the suspicion that these few men, who insist that the Democratic Party must be controlled by the silver men in it, are subject properly to the opinion that they are and were known to be mistaken in the last election, when only ten out of thirty-one were elected, nearly all the others being beaten outright by Republicans, who were probably understood to favor a different money policy from the one the elected Democrats had pursued and now persist in following. If these enthusiastic men persist in organizing a silver party, and run a candidate, the chance is that they will increase the already good prospect of the Republicans for taking possession of the Government on March 4, 1897. Whatever may be won in 1896 by the Democrats will, in the event of the secession of the silverites, be secured in scattered localities and upon assurances very different from those to be offered by the silver wing. A very interesting calculation may be made pretty soon as to the Electoral vote that may be secured in 1896 by the Republicans, Democrats, and silverites, respectively.

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Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain is preparing to carry out the amended law concerning registration of merchant vessels, and one of the things that will be necessary in the discharge of that duty will be the issue of a new certificate of registry, a number of new lines having become necessary in consequence of the alteration in the terms of description of vessels in measuring them.

The registry of certificates now in use is somewhat out of date. It is printed from an engraved plate, with a large vignette under the title, and this vignette, together with the characteristic border, is subject to some criticism, both on account of inartistic grouping of the marine objects introduced to make up the vignette and because of the antiquity of the types of vessels used for illustrative purposes. The Bureau of Engraving will get up a new plate, rearrange the objects that can be properly employed in more symmetrical shape, and substitute the representation of new vessels for those of the steamers of thirty years ago which now adorn the certificate. Then there will be a suggestion of a modern lighthouse in place of the very ancient one perched on a shore that has no telegraphic communication with the interior.

The footnotes to the certificate, which do not appear to have been changed since the introduction of steam vessels, will be also changed. A United States flag is a prominent object in the vignette, and Mr. Chamberlain will endeavor to induce the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to substitute a flag that will apparently have more than twenty-eight stars in the field. There has been no good reason why this certificate should not have been modernized years ago. It does not answer to say that the owners who get them do not care; ship owners do care, and persistence in the use of such antique things is calculated to give the impression that the Navigation Bureau of the Treasury does not know much about the business it is in.

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A naval officer at the Navy Department recalled, a day or two ago, an experience on board one of the ships of the navy a number of years ago, when the commander of the vessel, now nearly up to the top grade, was a Captain. The ship was in port—a foreign port—and the wife of the Captain was a good deal on board while the vessel was in the harbor. The Captain was a man of great irritability of manner, but not ill-natured, and he was a strict man about the appearance of the vessel. He would not overlook the slightest violation of regulations on board, if he discovered it. One morning he entered his cabin to find a glass standing in one of the portholes. Out of patience to see this disorderly carelessness he flung the glass into the sea.

His wife came in soon, and at once asked what had become of the glass. The Captain told her, with unnecessary warmth of language and manner. Great was his mortification when he discovered that Mrs. Captain had put her diamond rings in the glass, and choosing what she considered the safest place in sight, she stood the glass in the porthole. There was no help for what had been done. Four or five hundred dollars' worth of diamonds, to say nothing of the value of the settings, had been flung into water 200 feet deep, and there was no chance of picking them up even if there had been a diver of great experience in the harbor. This officer does not like to have his name used when this story is printed. He has never thrown a glass overboard since without first looking into it to see if it contained diamonds. E. G. D.

CHEAP FERRIAGE BILL KILLED

Republicans of the New-Jersey Assembly Decide to Pass the Election Judiciary Bill Over the Veto.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The House this morning killed the bill reducing the rate of ferriage from 3 to 2 cents between the hours of 5 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 8 P.M.

The Bread bill was reported by a substitute providing that

MILLIONS OF THE GAS STOCKS

QUESTION OF VOTING UPON IT BROUGHT INTO COURT.

Mr. Coudert's Argument and the Alleged Manipulations of Addicks, Delaware's Would-Be Senator.

Frederic R. Coudert appeared before Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to argue in favor of a motion to restrain the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, from voting on $12,000,000 of stock of the various gas companies manipulated, as alleged, by J. Edward Addicks, who wants to go to the United States Senate from Delaware.

Mr. Coudert and John H. Judge were present as the representatives of George A. Smith, a stock and bond holder in the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, who charges Mr. Addicks with "fraudulent" transactions in connection with the matter in suit. Alexander & Green appeared for the Mercantile Trust Company and Cary & Whitridge for Mr. Addicks.

In opening his case Mr. Coudert said that the Bay State Gas Company of Boston issued $500,000 of stock and a bond for $4,500,000 to Mr. Addicks. "This was passed on to the Delaware Company, which on the basis of this asset, issued $2,000,000 of stock. This stock was purchased by innocent persons, who relied on the assets in the hands of the company."

"It appears," went on Mr. Coudert, "that the Legislature of Massachusetts found fault with the very way the Boston Company had loaded itself with this debt, and Addicks, without consulting the bond or stock holders took this bond of $4,500,000 and turned it over to the Boston Company, where it was canceled. Now, the question will be, was nothing received in return? There was. Addicks, on canceling the bond received $1,500,000 of the stock of the Boston Company, the stock being increased to this extent. But to whom, by right, did this stock belong?

"It is manifest that if the Delaware Company was the rightful holder of this bond, and that it was properly canceled for this $1,500,000 of stock, then the Delaware Company should have the stock that was issued on the cancellation of the bond. But it never got one cent of this stock. The result is that whereas, on a certain date we held a bond of $4,500,000 of valuable assets, it was taken away and given to the Mercantile Trust Company.

"This was because of other operations in gas stock, another company being formed in New-Jersey that was called the Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey. This last company became the base of operations, and they issued some ten or twenty millions of stock. You will excuse me," said Mr. Coudert, parenthetically, "if I make a mistake in the exact figures, as either ten or twenty millions are all the same to me. Both are impossible figures to my mind.

"An agreement was made in the trust agreement to the effect that Addicks and his associates should, every two years before the election for officers and Directors, dictate the names of those to be chosen for the offices, and that the trust stock should be so voted. As the Trustee is about to vote under this clause, we ask that he shall be restrained until we have a chance to prove our rights in the matter."

Mr. Alexander then spoke for the defendants. He said that, for the purposes of the injunction, the plaintiff might as well have put in several blank sheets of paper as the complaint that was put in.

"There is but one statement in it that is not made on information and belief," said Mr. Alexander, "and that is the one where he says that he holds a certain amount of bonds. It is well known that an injunction will not issue where all the allegations are made on information and belief. There is no proof that Mr. Addicks dominates the company, but it is controlled by men of the highest commercial standing in New-York, Philadelphia, and other places."

Justice Patterson reserved decision.

SUES TO GET HIS HOUSE.

Mr. Allen Says His Daughters Have No Claim on the Property.

There is a suggestion of King Lear in the case of Thomas P. Allen. At the age of sixty, he finds himself compelled to sue his three daughters to get back a house at 57 Henry Street, that he made over to them in a moment of confidence, on condition that they should pay the revenue of the property over to him.

Mr. Allen lived with his daughters, Catherine C., Elizabeth L., and Rose A., at 206 East Fifty-first Street. He is a widower, and the girls kept house for him. For more than twenty-five years he held the title to the Henry Street house.

In order "to relieve him of the worry, trouble, and anxiety of looking after the property," he entered into an agreement with his three daughters, on May 11, 1888, whereby he conveyed the house to them, upon the express understanding that they should manage it for him as trustees; collect the rents, make repairs, and pay the taxes, and account to him for all moneys received and disbursed, and reconvey it to him at any time on his request. The conveyance was made without any consideration, Mr. Allen declares.

The daughter Rose took the management of the property in her hands, and has collected the rents ever since, and from time to time has rendered accounts to her father. He says that these accounts have not been correct, and that she has retained some of the money for her own benefit.

From the time that he made the conveyance until last month, he says, none of his daughters made any claim to the property, but in February, believing that the house had not been honestly managed for his benefit, he made a request upon his daughters for the reconveyance of it to him, and then for the first time, the father declares, Rose refused, and claimed to have a beneficial interest in it. Shortly after this request was made, Rose left her home and married John Nugent. Mr. Allen believes that his son-in-law has influenced his daughter not to carry out the original conditions under which the property was conveyed to her and her sisters.

He therefore asks the Supreme Court to decree that the three daughters have no title in the property; that they make a conveyance of it to him, and that Rose account to him for all the profits since she assumed control of it. Mr. Allen's attorneys are Lawrence, Semple & Clark.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Members for March Term Sworn in by Judge Brown.

The Federal Grand Jury for the March term was sworn in yesterday, before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court. John H. Walker, merchant, 16 Reade Street, was made foreman. The other jurors are:

Reginald W. Jenkins, insurance agent, 56 New Street; T. C. Booth, merchant, 277 Broadway; Francis M. Bauman, furrier, 19 Howard Street; Samuel M. Brown, real estate, 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Charles E. Bonwell, real estate, 171 Broadway; Robert Beggs, teas, 306 West Twenty-ninth Street; J. W. Aitken, silks, 873 Broadway; J. H. Dye, real estate, 73 West Eleventh Street; Edgar B. Banks, maps, 175 West Forty-eighth Street; W. Duffy, broker, 35 William Street; Allen S. Duncan, Treasurer, 522 East Twentieth Street; G. F. Dosk, contractor, 58 Cedar Street; E. T. Dyer, woolens, 22 White Street; James M. Cummings, President, 142 West Street; Louis Dryfoos, skirts, 43 Greene Street; J. M. Andreini, broker, 52 Wall Street; D. J. Dannutt, lumber, 24 Tompkins Street; Alois Gutwillig, importer, 45 Cedar Street; P. J. Cuskley, real estate, 1,122 Broadway; Charles A. Lindsley, teas, 104 Front Street; Joseph Eastman, exporter, 658 West Thirty-fourth Street; Hugo L. Hiller, merchant, 362 Broadway.

MR. DOREMUS LOSES THE SUIT.

He Brought Action for Reinstatement in the Stock Exchange.

Thomas C. Doremus has lost his suit against the Stock Exchange. When Ives, Stayner & Co. failed some years ago, Mr. Doremus, who was the board member of the firm, was expelled by the Exchange, and his seat was sold out.

He brought suit against the Exchange, and yesterday Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, before whom the suit was tried in Special Term, decided against Mr. Doremus.

The Justice held that the plaintiff had not shown that he was entitled to reinstatement in the Exchange upon the testimony presented, and that inasmuch as the failure of the firm suspended him from membership it was his duty, under the rules of the Exchange, to have made application for reinstatement, as the rules required. Then if the Exchange would not reinstate him, he could apply to the courts for reinstatement.

The Judge declined to grant any injunction restraining the Exchange from selling the seat of Mr. Doremus upon the theory that if they had no right to do so all the sales that might be made would not injure Mr. Doremus in any way.

APPLEGATE DECLARED GUILTY.

The Lexow Witness Accused of Criminally Receiving Stolen Goods.

William Applegate, the Lexow witness, who has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions, charged with the theft of a fur-lined overcoat from John Long, was convicted yesterday afternoon of criminally receiving stolen goods. The jury remained out but three-quarters of an hour.

Applegate in his defense admitted that he took the coat to Newark and pawned it, but said that it was given to him by a man of the name of Fischer, who is also under arrest, and that he did not know it had been stolen, and that if he had known that fact he would not have touched it.

The penalty for the offense is from one day to five years in the penitentiary and a fine not exceeding $250.

At the request of his counsel, Fred B. House of the firm of Friend & House, Justice Fitzgerald remanded the defendant until Friday for sentence. Applegate took his conviction coolly and said, "Well, a man who goes wrong once had better stay so."

NOYES WILL CASE SETTLED.

Amicable Agreement Without Trial—The Terms Kept Secret.

The contest over the will of William C. Noyes, the banker, was disposed of yesterday morning before Surrogate Arnold by an amicable settlement between the contestant, Edward Herbert Noyes of Milford, Penn., and the other members of the Noyes family.

William C. Noyes died last October, leaving a wife and two children—Mrs. Taintor and James William Noyes—provided for by his will. The younger son, Edward Herbert Noyes, was practically disinherited. The son James William Noyes, who, by the terms of the will receives his father's banking business, was the proponent of the will.

When the case was called by Surrogate Arnold yesterday, Rufus G. Beardslee, counsel for the proponent, and Charles H. Beckett, counsel for the contestant, stated to the court that the family had made a satisfactory settlement. The terms of the settlement were not made known. A decree will be enterd to-day admitting the will to probate.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Thomas W. Dick of 155 East Twenty-seventh Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, to the charge of impersonating an Internal Revenue officer. He was remanded for sentence. Under the pretence of being a Revenue officer Dick was examining the books of H. Hermann, wholesale liquor dealer at 1451 First Avenue, when he was arrested, last February.

—Solomon Goldberger was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for examination on March 22, by United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of unlawfully carrying on business at 1 Forsyth Street as a rectifier of spirits without having paid the Government special tax.

—Justice Newburger, in the City Court, yesterday decided that the taxation of costs made by the Sheriff's office arising out of the sale of the stock of David Campbell's store, 32 East Tenth Street, was perfectly proper.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.

No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York et al, and

No. 915—John G. Moore, appellant, vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Argument concluded by Joseph H. Choate for the appellants in Nos. 893 and 894.

No. 842—Babe Beard, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by John R. Rogers for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the defendant in error.

No. 192—George F. Orchard, plaintiff in error, vs. William Alexander, and

No. 193—Eben Pierce, plaintiff in error, vs. James Frace.—Argued by W. H. Pritchard for the plaintiffs in error and submitted by C. C. Lancaster for the defendants in error.

No. 203—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.—Death of Ward H. Lamon, one of the appellees herein suggested, and appearance of Robert Lamon, executor, &c., filed and entered on motion of Nathaniel Wilson for Lamon's executor. Passed to be heard with No. 291 on motion of A. B. Duvall for appellants in No. 291.

No. 224—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Robert Lamon, executor, &c.

No. 225—Robert Lamon, executor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee, and

No. 226—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Charlotte V. Latrobe, executrix, &c.—Submitted by Nathaniel Wilson and James Coleman for Lamon, executor, &c., et al., and argument commenced by John J. Weed for McKee.

The day call for Thursday, March 14, will be as follows: Nos. 224, 225, 226, 203, 291, 140, 197, 822.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

117—United States vs. Cutajar & Gandolfi. 118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 120—Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. Sidell. 121—Nordlinger vs. Donkin and Steamship Timor. 122—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 127—Bregars vs. Steamship Centurion. 128—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Centurion. 129—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 132—Sanger vs. Clareland Iron Manufacturing Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

11—Putnam vs. Brooker. 23—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Stein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

80—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 70,000 feet of lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 16—Acti Antonio Lambrana vs. Howes. 106—Meeks vs. Steamship A. Lambrana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris. 70—Bengo vs. Steamship Muriel. 61—Killella vs. Maryland.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Porter M. French, as receiver, appellant, vs. Ezra R. Andrews.—Argued by Joseph S. Hunn for appellant, William F. Cogswell for respondent.

People vs. Benton Turner, appellant.—Argued by Frank E. Smith for appellant, Albert Hessberg for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 103, 124, 10, 150, 84, 121, 148, 62.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Thiele vs. Peirson. 2—Schureman vs. Schwartz. 3—Atterbury vs. Tilden.

Class III.—4—Lansing vs. Tompkins. 5—Lesster vs. Reid. 6—Strebeigh vs. Allen.

Class IV.—7—Butt vs. Smith.

Class VII.—8—Cohen vs. Bikur. 9—Wuerstein vs. L'Amoureux. 10—Weld vs. Miller. 11—Rollins vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 12—Plock vs. Fanning. 13—Matter of Cashman.

Class VIII.—14—Stewart vs. Thompson. 15—Poor vs. Cogan. 16—Friedlander vs. Corbin. 17—O'Brien vs. Kurscheedt. 18—Eidlitz vs. Rothschild. 19—Rowland vs. Baker. 20—Brown vs. Rand. 21—White vs. Fink. 22—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 23—Calwell vs. Calwell. 24—Matter of Jennings Lace Works. 25—Mellen vs. Mellen. 26—Sneckner vs. Sneckner. 27—Allen vs. The Mayor, &c. 28—Smith vs. Murray. 29—Bowne vs. Murray. 30—Blair vs. Blair. 31—Luke vs. Everett. 32—Terry vs. Recknagel. 33—Commercial Bank vs. Simond. 34—Kloh vs. New-York Fertilizer Company. 35—Byrne vs. Sowall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law an Fact—1346—Kaufman vs. Baumgarten. 2247½—Van Bokkelen vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 1452—Deplerris vs. Slaven. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1931—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Manifolder vs. Mittnacht. 2079—Armanino vs. Fasano. 2159—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

660—Bacharach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Corneil vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buak vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 343—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. In Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4361—McKeon vs. Reutlinger. 2820—Guy vs. Craighead. 2884—Parker vs. Post Building Company. 2712—Metz vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 5666—Leipzig vs. Sexton. 1928½—Roe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2868—Booth Brothers and H. J. Granite Company vs. Sargent. 2737—Benjamin vs. Benjamin. 2475—Beal vs. Curtis Electric Light and Power Company. 2196—Ferr vs. Weir. 2178—Moinehan vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. 1047—Bright vs. Canadian International Stock Yard and Abattoir Company. 3185—Gray vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. 2918—Howard vs. Edison United Phonograph Company. 489—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2056—Frank vs. Harpersburger. 2920—Zucker vs. Zucker. 2027—Greenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1676—Klard vs. Ehrich.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 149—Jenkins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

685—Renz vs. Renz. 486—Defandorf vs. Glanker. 490—Young vs. Young. 710—Columbara vs. Columbara.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part. I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 862—Murphy vs. Davis. 1062—O'Hara vs. Baumann. 634—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1218—Roan vs. Farnes vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1109—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 1090—Grossman vs. Rosenberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

695—Haight vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 980—Tighman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1108—Smith vs. Gilman. 1116—Burns vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1206—Harrison vs. Avalini. 1250—Bryson vs. New-York and Brooklyn Automatic Construction Company. 1096—Schutzberger vs. Schutzberger. 1575—Frank vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

904—O'Brien vs. Benner. 1174—Lapreto vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1076—Zweifel vs. Schlickwein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of—185—Julia E. Downey. 191—Henry Silverman, at 2 P. M. 993—Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau, at 2:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Catherine O'Connor, James A. Taber, Malvina Devoe, Clara Blum, Gustave Winterbauer, William Harrison, Dora Ender, Delia Burns, Eliza Harrison. At 2 P. M.: George Muhler, John F. Suydam, Paul E. Brice, Isaac Mills, Henry B. Renwick.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.: Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. 998—Contested will of Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3435—Newmark vs. Macy. 1391—Forbischer vs. Clancy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1403—Fleming vs. Brauer. 943—Muller vs. Kiehl. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Leepman vs. same. 1884—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weltzer. 1309—Jacobs vs. Weil. 1374—Kallsher vs. Galewski. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1405—Pasco vs. Dodge. 364—Dietz vs. Schweitzer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

451—Tim vs. Stein. 1256—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 1190—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1527—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 1223—Herman vs. Finegold. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1178—Abegg vs. Berry. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1183—Patterson vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1516—Elias vs. Marschall. 1238—Skelly vs. Bernheimer. 1148—Rumpf vs. Perkins. 1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein. 1540—Goldfarb vs. Goodman. 1541—Herald vs. Fleming. 1542—Barnum vs. Pharmacy. 1543—Rabinowitz vs. Burns. 1544—Bourne vs. Carroll. 1545—Pearsoll vs. Bonell. 1545½—Stockman vs. Newbury. 1546—Vessell vs. Marx. 1547—Aaronsky vs. Goldberg. 1548—Young vs. McWhirter. 1549—Underhill vs. Chapman. 1550—Bernard vs. Benjamin. 1551—Wood vs. Schechter. 1552—Bidwell vs. Shaw. 1554—Smith vs. Hunt. 1555—Haussler vs. Wirth. 1556—Nason Manufacturing Company vs. MacSorley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1284—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1167—Hillinger vs. Meyer. 1384—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 1356—Schultze vs. Flannery. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Plohire. 1530—Hornthal vs. Cohn. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy. 1557—Weil vs. Klager. 1558—Eckepave vs. Jefferson. 1559—Hammerstein vs. Ellison. 1560—Dattelbaum vs. Retschaft. 1561—Flagler vs. Butler. 1562—Beck vs. same. 1563—Stapleton vs. same. 1564—Culbert vs. same. 1565—New-York Gas Fixture Company vs. same. 1566—Henrich vs. Kirchner. 1567—Lauter vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3239—Heineman vs. Friedman. 3623—Mayer vs. Iselin. 3608—Westheimer vs. Lauppe. 9955—Reid vs. Springer & Welty Company. 3409—Ehrlich vs. Levy. 3500—Silberman vs. same. 3402—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hammer. 3532—Mackinzie vs. Bliss.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1567.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Samuel Malloy. 2—Michael O'Brien. 3—Charles I. Smogal. 4—Julius Schultze. 5—James F. Muller. 6—William Smith. 7—John Corcoran. 8—James E. Carroll. (2.) 9—Alphonse Shandley. 10—William Votypka. 11—Michael Scanlon.

Pleadings—1—Martin Herrferman. 2—John Conway. 3—Maggie Carter. 4—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Harry Wolf. 5—Martin Shea. 6—John Cameron and John Scoworoft. 7—John Murphy. 8—Albert Berchte. 9—Charles Krumm. 10—Joseph Lovinger. 11—John Baar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Charles Haase, William Murray, and Henry Haase. 2—Martin J. Von Dahlen, (7.) 3—John Nelson. 4—William L. Brockway. 5—Edward F. Madden, Walter Bowles, and Joseph Galvin. 6—George Frey. 7—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwarz. 8—John Brady, Dudley Green, and Owen Tierney. 9—James De Barbeirt and Ferdinand Trefogio. 10—Joseph Rundbeck and William Dattelbaum. 11—Aton Roner. 12—Daniel F. Slattery. 13—Mulford J. Dunn. 14—Louis Cohen. 15—John Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—David L. Kellam. 2—Charles Leighton. 3—John F. A. Hoort. 4—Allan Garfield. 5—William Moore and Denis Sullivan. 6—Edward Evans. 7—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 8—John Egan and Furnell. 9—John Costello. 10—Thomas Spriggins. 11—Preston Parry. 12—Morris Loffelboltz. 13—Edward Ressler.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of McGovern—D. C. Calvin. Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer—John C. Coleman. De Witt vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Austen G. Fox. Wilks vs. Nottbeck—Eldon Bisbee.

COMMON PLEAS—Gliegerich, J.—Von Gunten vs. Sinnamon—John H. Rogan.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Davis vs. Davis—Mitchell Levy.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—City of Huntington vs. William E. Coffin—Thomas P. Wickes. Leila B. Pfeiffer vs. Gustavus W. Pfeiffer—Thomas D. Rambaut.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—James W. Hagen vs. Nicholas J. White—Benjamin Gerson Oppenheim.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Charles B. Morris vs. Peter Brinkeman—Thomas Gilleran.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Stover, J.

878—Rymon, (N. D., 18,) vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 775—National Wall Paper Company, (N. D., 18,) vs. Gabb. 724—Neller vs. City of Brooklyn. 842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 841—Magner vs. Kobatschineck. 546—Ellis, (N. D., 18,) vs. Barberie. 557—Macalduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 667—Van Name vs. Webster and another. 872—King vs. Farley. 889—Stabeman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 879—Smith vs. Co-operative Bank. 1686—Cox vs. Gallagher. 870—Glas, (N. D., 18,) vs. Vogel. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 576—Rometsch vs. Loethe. 880—Jardin vs. Howell. 417—Tuley vs. Adams. 594—McCormick vs. Frausen. 1896—Van Name vs. Van Name.

Highest number reached on regular call, 898.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

77.—Dadiwlan vs. Theodorian. This will be the only case on the calendar for this week.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

811—Wilkenshoff vs. Smith. 1063—Browne vs. West. 1052—Eichhorn, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1272—Kolb vs. Yodyszus. 989—Ramshofer vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 1158—Chapman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1141—O'Loughlin vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 990—Hanscome vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 976—McGarvey vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1234—Quigley vs. Dieckman. 1128—Cahill vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 912—Alberts vs. Union League Club of Brooklyn. 1072—O'Malley vs. Callaghan. 1941—Linen, administrator, vs. Rolsten. 1215—Brady, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 890—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 650—D. and M. Chauncey Real Estate Company vs. McNulty and others. 506—Hahn vs. Gemble. 732—Lovell vs. Bonert. 209—Quinn vs. O'Keefe. 796—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1289—Donlon, infant, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1213—McCormick vs. City of Brooklyn. 1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, commissioner, &c. 1399—Capulkino vs. Vogel, &c. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft vs. Grage et al. 205—Haug vs. Haug. 188—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 174—Knurck vs. Knurck.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Charles M. Terry, Henrietta Mayers, Caleb Miller, Caleb Miller, Jr., Gesine Sticht, Louisa Uhl, Frederick S. Thompson, Mary A. Tregina, (formerly Mitchell,) Thomas F. Moran, John S. Urquhart, Abram Quereau, Mary Darby, Mary C. Dakin, John S. Wood, George W. Campbell, Mathias J. Farrelly, Sallie C. Koop, John Baird, Calvin C. Camp, and Amelia Muller.

The estates of William H. Douglass and Hector Toulin.

The administration of Thaddeus F. Ogg.

Transfer of taxes of Bernard Stoecker, John Michelot, Parsal S. Hughes, and Daniel Walsh.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—64—Will of Sarah Kessler.

Gen. Booth Sounds America's Trumpet.

From The Westminster Gazette.

One good turn deserves another. Not very long ago Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, blew the trumpet of England; now Gen. Booth sounds loud and long that of America. His Excellency said he had never seen in this country "a blow struck, or heard an oath, or an improper jest," and that "family prayers are universal." The General finds "there is not the same vulgarity in the United States as in Europe;" that "the people are better educated;" that "they are a nation of professors of religion, a nation of members of churches." It is true that "he has not had time to go below the surface," but too much stress need not be laid upon this and other little reservations. "Morals," said Capt. Hawtree, "is a disease that afflicts the young." When it is a case of countries, exceeding virtue seems to be characteristic equally of young and old."

SIBYL SANDERSON'S SEVERE COLD

That Brought Her from Chicago, Not a Quarrel with Antonio Terry.

The severe cold that induced Sibyl Sanderson to cancel her engagement with the Abbey and Grau Opera Company in Chicago and rush to this city as fast as steam could carry her does not yield readily to treatment. Miss Sanderson arrived at the St. James Hotel yesterday in a somewhat feeble condition. She went at once to her apartments and sent for a doctor. Soon after his arrival instructions were given to protect Miss Sanderson from all intrusion. No cards were to be taken to her. The precise nature of her illness was not made known, excepting that it was a severe cold and was accompanied by some nervous prostration.

Later in the day Miss Sanderson sent across the street to the Victoria Hotel to find Antonio Terry of Paris, to whom she is reported to be betrothed. Mr. Terry had been informed of his fiancée's expected arrival, but he did not call on her until she had been in town for some hours. Then he was shown at once to her apartments.

This combination of circumstances created gossip that there had been a quarrel between Mr. Terry and Miss Sanderson, owing to a report having reached her that he had become altogether too marked in his attentions to Mrs. Langtry. Friends of Mr. Terry admitted that recent events might have given cause for such a statement, but excused it on the ground that Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Terry were such very old friends that it would be singular if he had not shown her a little attention. They were positive, though, that this had nothing whatever to do with Miss Sanderson's sudden return from Chicago, and quoted telegrams from Mr. Grau to reinforce their remarks.

MUCH PERSONAL PROPERTY AFFECTED

Decision by the Court of Appeals in Favor of This City.

An important decision affecting, it is said, the taxation of $42,000,000 worth of personal property in this city owned by non-residents, was rendered yesterday in favor of the city by the Court of Appeals at Albany.

It was in the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, a special partner in Boyd, Sutton & Co. of 61 Leonard Street, to the amount of $30,000. Mrs. Bird was assessed on this amount by the Tax Commissioners, but she refused to pay, on the ground that she is a resident of Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Bird said that her $30,000 was part of the capital stock of the firm, and remained invested in the business, and was offset by the debts of the firm. The Court of Appeals does not concur in this. In a decision written by Judge Peckham and unanimously agreed to by his colleagues, he holds that Mrs. Bird was a special partner and liable only for the amount, $30,000, she had invested, and as there was nothing to show that the capital has been impaired, it was taxable.

The question of the constitutionality of the act under which the tax is imposed was raised, but the court refused to pass upon it. The case was fought in the trial court, in the Special Term, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, and finally in the court of last resort, and in every instance the city was sustained.

The Tax Commissioners and Corporation Counsel will now proceed to press all levies made under this law.

ALL THE CHICAGO JURIES ILLEGAL

Judge Baker Decides that the System of Drawing Is Not Lawful.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Judge Baker this afternoon discharged the last panel of twenty-three jurors, after rendering a decision that the system in vogue of drawing citizens for jury service in Cook County was illegal and that every jury serving in the courts to-day was doing so on an unlawful basis.

The decision puts the stamp of illegality on all the juries which have tried cases for years, and consequently the judgments of such juries are illegal.

In the case before Judge Baker the lawyer for the defendant railroad company challenged the veniremen on the ground that they were illeg

PORTER DISAPPROVES IT

Agrees with Commissioner Simmons as to the Pavey Bill.

WOULD INCREASE COST TO THE CITY

Dr. George G. Wheelock of the State Charities Aid Association Dissects Mr. Simmons's Statements.

Commissioner Henry H. Porter is the second member of the Board of Charities and Correction to place himself on record as against the Pavey bill, which proposes to revolutionize the workings of the board and to make two commissions out of the old Commission of Charities and Correction.

The statement of Dr. Charles E. Simmons, one of the Commissioners, printed in The New-York Times yesterday, gives almost exactly the views on this question held by Commissioner Porter.

When Commissioner Porter was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night he was a trifle cautious about committing himself. He believed, he said, that the people who were furthering the bill were sincere in their belief that the bill would, if possible, do a lot of good.

"However," he said, "these people look upon the matter from a theoretical point of view, while I speak from experience. During the fifteen years which I have spent in the board I have been able to glean a fair amount of knowledge of the workings of public institutions, and my practical knowledge of the case will allow me to speak on this subject much more intelligently than if I had only a theoretical knowledge."

"Do you agree with Dr. Simmons in what he said about the unnecessary expenditure which the division of the management of the institutions would incur?" he was asked.

"I agree with Dr. Simmons in everything that he has said," he answered, "but I do not wish to oppose the bill. All that I can say is that I will not oppose it, but by no means will I favor it. There seems to me to be no good reason why a single commission cannot look out for both branches of institutions, as formerly. The principal reason for this is that more than $500,000 would have to be expended annually by the city. At present the Commissioners' salaries are $5,000 each. If there were two boards appointed, just double the force of clerks, Secretaries, and other employes now employed would be necessary, and provisions would have to be bought in two separate contracts. If, however, it is thought by the public that a separate board is necessary to look out for each branch, that matter could be arranged very easily without legislation. Of course we have never yet done that sort of thing, for we did not think it necessary. We could accomplish it, however, without any aid from the Legislature.

"The plan of apportioning so much money to each institution under our supervision may be carried out, but somewhere or other there would be a flaw. At present the institutions are provided for by the board as a family is provided for by its head. Everything is bought in bulk and doled out as a requisition is made on the storekeeper. The meat is purchased, and we have skilled slaughterers at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, that kill meat for all of the institutions on the Island. The bread for all of the institutions is made at the Workhouse, and this also is a great saving. With the adoption of the Pavey bill this would all be done away with, and that means so much money lost to the city. The inmates of the hospitals and other institutions furnish men to work on the boats required by the board."

Commissioner Simmons said the Pavey bill would result in largely-increased expenses; that it would cost the City of New-York from $600,000 to $1,000,000 in addition to present cost for the maintenance of the two departments; that the bill would prevent the employment of free workhouse and almshouse labor on Blackwell's Island and around the various institutions, and that, in other respects, the bill was inimical to public interests.

Commissioner Simmons's objections to the Pavey bill are answered by Dr. George G. Wheelock for the State Charities Aid Association in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The only explanation of the criticisms attributed to Commissioner Charles E. Simmons in your issue of to-day upon the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Pavey for the separation of the Department of Charities and Correction is that the Commissioner is not familiar with the present provisions of the bill.

It was not the intention of the framers of the bill, as originally drawn, to exclude the employment of workhouse helpers in the Department of Charities. But that there might be no possible misunderstanding on this point, and after consultation with the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy, the following amendment to the bill was added and adopted by the Committee on Cities of the Assembly before the bill was favorably reported:

"The Commissioner of Correction may provide for the doing in the correctional institutions of any work, labor, or service for the Department of Public Charities that may be required by the Commissioner thereof, and may from time to time, in his discretion, and upon the request of the Commissioner of Public Charities, detail and designate inmates of the workhouse to perform necessary work, labor, and services in and upon the grounds and buildings which are in the charge of the Commissioner of Public Charities, and said inmates of the workhouse when so employed shall at all times be under the personal oversight and direction of a workhouse keeper or keepers, but no inmate of the workhouse shall be employed in any capacity whatever in any ward of any hospital."

We agree fully with Commissioner Simmons that it would be a large and unnecessary loss to the city to pay people to do a great part of the labor now assigned to the inmates of the workhouse and penitentiary, and, besides, such enforced occupation is necessary for the discipline of this class.

We certainly desire to utilize the butchers, bakers, mechanics, carpenters, shoemakers, of whom he speaks, and to have the prisoners and workhouse inmates do the grading, the work on roads, and the cleaning of all yards and corridors.

We cannot, however, agree with the statement that this class of help "repays the city tenfold for every penny spent in their support," for, aside from the fact that most of them are committed for short terms, and hardly become useful before they leave, every official of the department who is obliged to use their services must be aware of the evil effects of their ignorance, wastefulness, and dishonesty.

We heartily disapprove and the bill forbids the employment of workhouse helpers in any wards of any hospitals, and further provides that workhouse helpers shall be always under the charge of their own keepers. We entirely disapprove "of the commingling of criminals and charity people" alluded to.

As for the manning of the steamboats, we consider it extremely undesirable, and it was recently stated by one in authority that eight or ten paid employes would do this work better and more safely than it is now performed by a force of some fifty workhouse men.

It is stated that Commissioner Simmons thinks it would not be possible to secure paid help to perform much of the labor, particularly in the hospitals. Why not? The labor is of exactly the same character as for a certain class of patients in all hospitals and in State idiot and insane asylums. He says the "people who come under our care intermingle so much with one another that they do not mind it. A workhouse patient to-day is likely to be a hospital patient to-morrow."

This is exactly the condition of affairs which we wish to change. The workhouse people do not mind it, it is true. The transfers from the workhouse to the charitable institutions are often final, i. e., the inmates move their effects to the charitable institutions, are provided with sleeping quarters, and remain until discharged. This disposition has nothing of an especially correctional character, and is very agreeable to them. But the patients of the charitable institutions do mind it. It is common to think of these patients as belonging to a very low class, quite on a level with the workhouse prisoners; but this is doing a large number of them a cruel injustice. The public charitable institutions are the only resource for people of all classes who are unable to pay for their treatment in private hospitals, or to secure the admission to the free beds belonging to these hospitals, which are, of course, insufficient in number to meet the demand. It is a great wrong to persons who have been brought to this condition through misfortune and not misconduct to associate them with workhouse helpers. It is one of the greatest evils of the present system that public opinion has come to regard all these classes as of the same character, and to be "sent to the islands" has become so great a stigma that many unfortunate persons would rather die than submit to it. This statement is substantiated by the experience of the large charitable societies of this city.

About two years ago Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Insane Asylums, introduced the very admirable plan of buying meat for his institutions in bulk. This plan has been quite recently adopted for the whole of the department by the Commissioners, and with very great advantage. The separation of the department would not affect this practice, inasmuch as the consumption of supplies would still be so large that they could be bought as cheaply for two departments as for one.

The framers of the bill introduced by Mr. Pavey, in fixing the salary of each Commissioner at $7,500, hoped to secure the services of first-class trained men, who would give their whole time to the work of the department. One of the evils of the present system has been that, in many cases, Commissioners have continued their personal business.

If the insane are transferred over to State care, the population of the two proposed departments would be, according to the official census of Feb. 1, 1895:

Department of Charities—Inmates, 5,823; employes, 733. Total, 6,556.

Department of Correction—Inmates, 4,384; employes, 223. Total, 4,587.

In the event of the failure to secure State care for the insane, over 6,000 more patients and over 800 employes would be added to the Department of Charities. In this event the salary of the Commissioner of Charities should perhaps be larger than that of the Commissioner of Correction. In any event, we believe that there would be saving in so many directions that the expenditures of the department would not be materially increased by the separation.

It is stated that the reforms suggested in the Pavey bill may best be brought about through the existing Commissioners under the terms of the Consolidation act, (which requires two bureaus, one for charities and one for correction.) If this be the case, why have they not been brought about in all these long years? Why do we hear to-day of overcrowding in the city asylums for the insane when there was an excess of 1,569 patients Oct. 1, 1894, of beds made on the floor of every ward in the main building of the almshouse, of great overcrowding in the Metropolitan Hospital, of uncovered docks, of want of water and fire escapes at the Metropolitan, of absolutely necessary repairs to the City Hospital, of poor lighting of the institutions on Blackwell's Island, so that surgical operations necessary during the night must be performed with insufficient light, of a want of proper disposal of refuse and garbage, and of proper apparatus for fumigating clothing, of leaking roofs and falling ceilings in numbers of institutions, of the wretched condition of Gouverneur and Emergency Hospitals, the pavilion for insane at Bellevue, and the pavilion for erysipelas patients?

We should be glad to have a frank expression from the medical boards of the different island institutions on all these subjects.

For the Committee of State Charities Aid Association on Division of the Department of Charities and Correction of New-York City.

GEORGE G. WHEELOCK, M. D.,
Chairman.

It was stated on reliable authority last night that in a few days the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections will present a statement of their views to Mayor Strong.

LECTURE ON RAPID-TRANSIT METHODS

W. B. Parsons Interests the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

W. B. Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, showed to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last evening, in the society's house, at 12 West Thirty-first Street, a number of excellent stereopticon views of rapid-transit methods in many cities.

The large hall was crowded when Mr. Parsons began his talk. He prefaced the illustrated part of it with a concise statement of the present status of the attempts to carry New-Yorkers quickly from place to place. Then he spoke of the plans for an underground road through Broadway, and made a laughter-provoking contrast when he told of plans suggested more than a quarter of a century ago, when elevated structures, with endless ropes and drawbridges, a mile apart, to let heavy teams pass through side streets, were the principal conceptions of engineers.

The question of the disposition of the sewers, he said, was one of the most important to be considered in the construction of an underground road in Broadway. The solution, put in its simplest form, he declared, would be that sewers crossing Broadway should be cut and made to point at the rivers, while on both sides of the tracks, in galleries, sewers could be carried through Broadway.

Among Mr. Parsons's illustrations of rapid transit were pictures of London underground railways and stations, showing air and light shafts; the Great Head double track railroad, each track being in a tunnel, and the motive power being electricity; the Blackwall Tunnel, under the Thames, for vehicles and pedestrians, and the underground railways of Glasgow.

KILLED AT BROADWAY AND WARREN

The Truck Horse Felled Mr. Moore and a Wheel Broke His Neck.

John W. Moore, forty-five years old, of 105 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and killed yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Warren Street.

He was crossing Warren Street when he was knocked down by one of a pair of truck horses. Before he could get up a wheel ran over him, breaking his neck.

Broadway Squad policemen carried Mr. Moore to the sidewalk, and then arrested Christian Schander, the driver, forty-six years old, of 487 Court Street, Brooklyn.

The body was taken to the Church Street Police Station. The truck belonged to George S. Hart & Co. of 35 Pearl Street, and was loaded with cheese.

Mr. Moore had been employed by Dudley R. Horton, a lawyer, of 275 Broadway, who at once sent word to Mr. Moore's relatives.

His mother and brother visited the police station last night and identified the body.

Dr. Parkhurst Not Ready to Talk.

When the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was asked last night to express his opinion about excise legislation affecting this city now pending in Albany, he replied:

"I really am not sure that I have formed any opinion on the subject. My mind has been so fully occupied with police affairs that I have had no time to give any consideration to excise matters."

Asked to define his position on the proposition for Sunday opening, Dr. Parkhurst was equally reticent.

"I do not want to say anything for publication," he said, "until I have had time to give the question deeper thought than I have been able to do yet. Once you have said a thing, you know, you cannot take it back."

Delaware Stands by the Lotteries.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—The bill to prohibit the printing of lottery tickets in Delaware was killed by the House at Dover to-day, not a vote being cast in its favor. For over thirty years lottery tickets have been printed in this city, which years ago was the head centre for lottery concerns. Many public improvements in the State were made through the money obtained by lotteries.

FOUGHT AT CLOSE RANGE

Police and Dr. Parkhurst's Society Had an Encounter.

DENNETT AND WHITNEY ARRESTED

Zella Nicolaus, or Ruhman, Taken Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury by Dr. Parkhurst—In the Police Court.

There was some lively fighting at close quarters yesterday, between the police and the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The police fired the first gun. Arthur T. Dennett and Edgar A. Whitney, agents of the society, and ex-Convict Joseph Silver, or Liss, were arrested and held in $1,000 bail each by Police Justice Grady, at the Tombs, charged with conspiring to cause the indictment of Detective Sergeants Jacobs and McManus for blackmail.

The second gun was fired by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. He took Zella Nicolaus, the woman who recently made a claim against a member of the Gould family, before the Extraordinary Grand Jury. The nature of her testimony was not learned, but it was said that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was seeking the indictment of Superintendent Byrnes in connection with the Nicolaus-Gould affair.

After coming from the Grand Jury room, the Nicolaus woman said she had been in the paid service of Dr. Parkhurst for several weeks. She intimated that she had been giving him evidence against the police.

The Nicolaus woman also figured yesterday in a case at the Tombs, and an attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to implicate her criminally in the robbery of the wholesale grocery firm of R. C. Williams & Co., 131 Franklin Streeet.

It was charged by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that the police were seeking to put her, as well as Dennett and Whitney, where they could do the police no further harm.

A little while ago Central Office Detectives Jacobs and McManus were arrested and held for the Grand Jury on the complaint of ex-Convict Silver, who charged them with conspiring with him to commit a burglary in the store of Samuel Cohen, 8 Delancey Street. Silver was backed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, whose counsel, Frank Moss, claimed the detectives had fallen into a trap set for them.

The Grand Jury failed to indict Jacobs and McManus. Thereupon they prepared to retaliate on Silver and the Society for the Prevention of Crime, charging that Silver and Agents Dennett and Whitney of the society had conspired to have the detectives falsely indicted.

The arrests of Silver, Dennett, and Whitney were made at an early hour yesterday morning. They were locked up in the Tombs a while, and then Lawyer Frank Moss came and got them up before Police Justice Grady. They waived a hearing and were released in $1,000 bail each, furnished by Mrs. Jane Brague, 115 West Forty-fourth Street.

In his complaint Detective Jacobs retold the story of his meetings with Silver, as brought out at the time of the detective's arrest, but he put a different light on his connection with Silver by asserting that he and McManus were trying to trap Silver into attempted blackmail, and had no intention of helping him commit crime or of protecting him and sharing his profits. Detective Jacobs alleged in his complaint that there was no such man as Samuel Cohen, that Cohen was really Silver, and that the burglary was a myth, invented by Silver, Dennett, and Whitney.

The proceedings in the case of Silver, Dennett, and Whitney were scarcely over before Zella Nicolaus came to the Tombs, accompanied by her husband, Alfred Ruhman. She was greeted by Agent Dennett, who found a seat for her.

The Nicolaus woman, it soon transpired, had come to the Tombs as a witness in the case against Gordon Lindsey of 200 West Eighty-eighth Street and Henry Scott and William Rosebrough of 124 West Forty-first Street, the three men arrested last Friday, charged with stealing groceries and cigars from R. C. Williams & Co., 131 Franklin Street, where they were employed as clerks.

After waiting at the Tombs Court a little while, the Nicolaus woman slipped out and went into the new Criminal Courts Building across the street. There she was met by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and together they went before the Extraordinary Grand Jury. They remained there about half an hour, and then Mrs. Ruhman, or Nicolaus, returned to the Tombs. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was twice before the Extraordinary Grand Jury. That body convened at 10:30 A. M., and adjourned for the day at 2 P. M. Among the witnesses examined was Lindsey, one of the three young men implicated in the robbery of R. C. Williams & Co.

On the hearing in the case of these three young men at the Tombs before Justice McMahon in the afternoon very little came out to show just what relation the Nicolaus woman bore to the case. It came out that Scott and Rosebrough lived in the same house with her, and that she knew all three. It also came out that Zella and Ruhman lived there under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Moss and Mr. Kenneson of the Society for the Prevention of Crime kept close by the rail during the examination of witnesses, and Mr. Moss objected every time an attempt was made by Lindsey's lawyer to drag Zella's name into the case.

Col. Webb, or Webster, a private detective, testified that he had informed R. C. Williams & Co. that they were being robbed, and had offered to find and convict the guilty clerks for $250. The money, he testified, was to have gone to Ruhman and the Nicolaus woman. He said he got stolen goods from Lindsey at the store on a written order. He said he got the order from the Ruhmans.

"I understand," said Lindsey's counsel, looking at "Mr. and Mrs. Morse," "that there are persons in court who are charged with receiving some of the stolen goods."

Justice McMahon explained that such a charge had been made by one of the young men when he was brought before him by Detective Sergeant Armstrong, but he had refused to issue a warrant for the Morses or Ruhmans on the uncorroborated testimony of self-confessed thieves.

At the close of the hearing, Justice McMahon said: "I will not hold Mr. and Mrs. Ruhman on the evidence before me. They are discharged."

"I think I can get corroborative evidence," said Detective Sergeant Armstrong.

"Go ahead," said the Judge.

The Nicolaus woman had a short talk with the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who had shortly before come into court. She and Dr. Parkhurst went out together. On the steps he bade her good-bye and took a car for home. She and Ruhman walked up Centre Street.

Neither Dr. Parkhurst nor Mr. Moss nor Zella Nicolaus would say what was her mission before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, nor what were her relations to the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"I will say nothing," said Dr. Parkhurst. "My mouth is closed," said Mrs. Ruhman.

Mr. Moss said that Mrs. Ruhman was not in the employ of his society.

"Has she given evidence to Dr. Parkhurst or the society against the police?" was asked.

"Ah, that I will not say," he replied, with a laugh.

Mr. Moss denounced the police. He said that they were trying to frighten or imprison the society's agents so that they would not testify against the police. He said that the police had tried to have the Nicolaus woman arrested, but had failed. The arrest of Dennett, Whitney, and Silver he called an outrage and an attempt at intimidation.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury brought in no indictments yesterday. Justice Ingraham opened court at 10:30, took a recess till 1 P. M., took a further recess then till 5 o'clock, and then adjourned the court until this morning.

AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD MEETING

Preparations for Its Forthcoming Entertainment—Election of Members.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Authors' Guild was held in the Bible House yesterday afternoon. Gen. James Grant Wilson presided.

The following members were present: Abbot Matthews, Craven Langstroth Betts, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, E. H. Shannon, Dr. George T. Welch, Mrs. Sophie A. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Watson, Miss Emily Hoppin, Mrs. Mary Rice Muller, Miss Helen M. Pratt, Mrs. Caroline Wood, Henry Hardwick, the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg, Charles Hanson Towne, Hunter MacCulloch, and Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse.

Among the candidates elected to membership were John De Forest, Robert B. Roosevelt, Josiah C. Pompelly, William Hosea Ballou, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Thomas B. Connery, Prof. A. L. Rowson, and Judge Clark D. Knapp. The following were nominated for membership: Elliott F. Danforth, Col. John Borland Findlay, Mrs. Susan Hayes Ward, John S. Wood, Henry S. Stoddard, Edward S. Van Zile, James Clarence Harvey, and Countess de Montaigne.

The Committee on Entertainment reported that the preliminaries for the authors' reading on April 20, in Carnegie Music Hall, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Guild, have been almost completed. Twelve of the most distinguished authors in the country have tendered their services, and the entertainment will be varied by some high-class vocal music.

The question of the adoption of a guild seal, which has been under consideration for some months, was finally settled. A device of a hand holding a pair of scales, with the motto, "Suum Culque," which was submitted by Mr. Matthews, was adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Henry W. Sackett, the attorney for the guild, for his services in drafting and proposing the articles of incorporation lately adopted by the guild. A committee of three legal members of the society was chosen to give free legal advice to members concerning authors' rights.

Secretary Betts reported that an English publisher had made amends to him, through the agency of the British Society of Authors, with whom the guild is in co-operation, for a non-fulfillment of contract.

Donald G. Mitchell was elected to honorary membership.

MR. STEINBERGER AN EXCISE INSPECTOR

Good Government Club Man—He Served on the Seventy Committee.

Julius Steinberger has been appointed an Excise Inspector, at a salary of $1,200 a year, on the recommendation of Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger.

Mr. Steinberger was born in Germany in 1864. He began mercantile life in this city in 1881 and has pursued this business to the present time. Last year he joined the Good Government Club movement and helped to organize Club M, Twentieth Assembly District, of which he is Secretary. He is also a delegate in the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

Mr. Steinberger was elected to serve on the Committee of Seventy as one of its members. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the German Reform Union and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twentieth Assembly District branch of that body.

Excise Commissioner Murray yesterday appointed Michael W. Evers of 105 East Eighty-fourth Street an Inspector, at a salary of $1,200 a year. Evers was a driver for the Adams Express Company.

The Adolf Baumann Benefit Concert.

The benefit concert to be given to-day in Carnegie Hall in aid of the family of Adolf Baumann, who was lost with the steamship Elbe while on his way to this country to become stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House for the Wagner season, will doubtless be one of the most interesting given in New-York this season.

The following artists of the Wagner Opera Company will assist, together with the entire New-York Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Walter Damrosch: Frau Rosa Sucher Frls. Marie Brema, Johanna Gadski, Marcella Lindh, Mina Schilling, and Marie Maurer, and Herren Nicholaus Rothmühl, Rudolph Oberhauser, Emil Fischer, and Conrad Behrens.

It is seldom that so much vocal talent can be heard together, except in grand opera.

The programme will include Schubert's "Der Wanderer," Standford's "Battle Hymn," specially arranged for Miss Brema; Bizet's "March of the Toreadors," selections from Saint-Saëns, Beethoven, Strauss, and other composers.

One of the fashionable hatters' derbys is very pretty this spring; one is ugly; one is fair.

The new soft hat is exceedingly pretty, in both shape and color. That's as near as it's wise to describe 'em.

We have the shapes and colors of both derby and soft hat that fashionable hatters are putting forth.

Derby $3; soft hat $2.75.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

LACE BED SETS.

Real Antique Bed Sets, in single and full sizes, quality unusually fine and patterns very choice. For the full size, the following greatly reduced prices:

$4.75	Formerly	$7.50
$5.50	"	$8.50
$7.00	"	$9.75
$9.50	"	$12.75
$12.00	"	$16.75
$15.00	"	$20.00
$18.00	"	$22.50

For the remainder of the week we shall show lines of Bagdad Couch Covers at $6.00 each; value $10.00. $13.50 " ; value $18.00. Tapestry Couch Covers from $2.50 upwards.

Furniture re-upholstered, Shades and Slip Covers made to order in best manner.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Anton Hegner's Concert.—The first of four violoncello recitals by Anton Hegner was given in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday. The following programme was rendered:

1. Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 14.....G. Goltermann
   Allegro moderato. Cantilena. Finale.
2. Der Wanderer.....Schubert
   Emil Fischer.
3. a. Polonaise de Concert....David Popper
   b. Elegie.....Anton Hegner
   c. Tarantelle.....David Popper
   Solo for 'cello.
4. a. Entsagung.....} Graben
   b. Schoenste Engel.....} Hoffmann
   Emil Fischer.
5. a. Romance.....} Anton Hegner
   b. Gavotte.....}
   c. The Bee.....Fr. Schubert
   Solo for 'cello.
6. Die Stille Wasserrose.....Fr. Küchen
   For song, with obligato 'cello.
   Hermann Wetzler at the piano.

Among those present were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Goodbridge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss Goodridge, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park.

—Mrs. Bloodgood's Musicale.—Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street gave the first of her Wednesday afternoons in March yesterday. Mr. Volpe gave several selections on the mandolin. Miss Wells and Miss Edith Tillinghast presided at the tea table. Among some of those who called were Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teal, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Miss Remsen, Miss Shepard, Lieut. Betenni of the Italian Navy, Mr. Peyton Van Rensselear, Cortlandt VanRensselear, Baron Rosenkranz, Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther, Lieut. William Babcock, United States Navy; Mrs. Blacklin, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mr. Andrews, Philip S. Minton, Miss Carney, Mr. Ford, Mrs. Walter Robinson, and Miss Williams.

—Padelford-Grant Wedding.—Society is very much interested in the wedding on March 27, in Rome, of Miss Edythe Grant, daughter of the late Beach Grant of New-York, to Arthur Padelford of Baltimore. Miss Grant is a sister of the Countess of Essex, who was well known in society here as the beautiful Miss Adele Grant. Mr. Padelford, who is now living in Rome, is a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore. He was divorced some years ago from his wife, who was Miss Betty Ordway, daughter of Gen. Ordway of Washington. She is now known on the stage as Bettina Gerard. Mr. Padelford's brother, Edward Padelford, married Mrs. E. J. Woolsey. The wedding is to take place in the American Chapel, in Rome.

—Engagement of Miss Irene Palmer.—Among the latest engagements of interest is that of Miss Irene Palmer of New-York, youngest daughter of the late Francis W. Palmer, and Thomas M. Patterson of Norfolk, Va. Mr. Patterson, who has passed the greater part of the last two years in Europe, is wealthy, and Miss Palmer is an heiress. The wedding will take place in June at Stockbridge, Mass., where Miss Palmer's uncle has a beautiful country seat.

—Benefit for the Little Sisters.—The entertainment at the home of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, 99 Madison Avenue, this afternoon for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption promises to be a novel one. Among the artists who will take part are Mme. Rejane, Holliman, 'cellist; Arthur Friedheim, and Miss Amelia Anthan. There will be recitations in French. Several Knickerbocker clubmen will act as ushers.

—Miss Mary W. Willets's Engagement.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Mary W. Willets, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Willets of Westbury, L. I., to Howland Pell-Haggerty of New-York, son of Mrs. John Howland Pell and nephew of Mrs. Walden Pell of East Twenty-ninth Street. The wedding will take place some time in June, at Westbury.

—Entertainment at the Ladies' Club.—The Misses Belknap and Loomis will give a varied entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies' Club at 11:30 o'clock this morning at 28 East Twenty-second Street.

—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sails for Europe.—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt sailed yesterday morning for Europe on the steamship Tuetonic.

—Musicale by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.—Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave a delightful musicale at her home, 253 Lexington Avenue, yesterday.

Mrs. Sophie Lindh Recovers Her Child.

Mrs. Sophie Lindh has finally got control of her five-year-old daughter Freda again.

The child was given, some years ago, by Mrs. Lindh, who is a widow, to Mrs. Mary Ball, the mother being unable to care for Freda at the time. Since then her circumstances have improved, and she wished to have her daughter back.

Mrs. Ball, who had become thoroughly attached to the child, refused to give her up, and since then the women have been almost constantly at law for the little one's possession.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus on Mrs. Lindh's petition, and yesterday the Justice ordered Mrs. Ball to give up the child. Maurice B. Blumenthal, Mrs. Ball's lawyer, said his client would carry the case to the General Term.

COMING EVENTS.

—Dr. Wendell C. Phillips's free lecture on "Colds—Their Prevention and Cure," Grammar School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Congressman John De Witt Warner's address on "Democratic Opportunities," Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, this evening.

—Prof. Sprague-Smith's lecture on "Corot," Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, to-day, 3 P. M.

—New-York Kindergarten Association meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, to-day, 4 P. M.

—Princeton Club March meeting and supper, Hotel Brunswick, this evening, 8 o'clock.

Carpets & Oriental Rugs.

New Patterns of *American Axminsters,* *90 cts.*

Many bargains in *Persian, India and Turkey Carpets and Rugs.*

Remnants of fine Carpets made up as Rugs at ½ regular price.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

REDFERN

Court Dressmaker.

M. REDFERN, HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM HIS VARIOUS EUROPEAN HOUSES, IS SHOWING HIS LATEST NOVELTIES, WHICH CAN BE REPRODUCED AT LOWER PRICES THAN HE HAS YET FOUND POSSIBLE SINCE OPENING HIS NEW-YORK ESTABLISHMENT, OWING TO THE GREAT REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF.

210 Fifth Ave., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association for 1894, which has just been issued, contains an interesting account of the work that has been accomplished at the rooms of the association during the last year. During the year the association found employment for 2,593 applicants, out of 3,241 applications filed. The gain in membership also has been large, and several new departments for women's work were added.

—A handsome young woman, describing herself as Mrs. E. Evans, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and had the records searched for trace of her husband, William. The latter is a toolmaker. He and his wife came here Tuesday from Hartford, Conn., and went to a small hotel. Evans went out in the afternoon and failed to return.

Brooklyn.

—The will of the late William Mason, a retired jeweler, who died at 368 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, in January, is being contested on the ground that he was insane when he made it. The estate is valued at $16,000, and he left the bulk of the estate to his widow, Margaret Mason. His daughters, by a former marriage, were bequeathed the following sums: Mrs. Mott, $1,000; Mrs. Binns, Mrs. Ludder, and Mrs. Mannering, $100 each. The three latter are contesting.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Almet F. Jenks referee to examine the accounts for the last six months filed by William N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank. Up to March 1, Mr. Dykman had received $663,345.04, of which he paid out $652,551.97, leaving a balance of $10,793.07.

—The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which John C. Kelly is President, will celebrate at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, on Monday evening next. Mayor Schieren, Gen. James McLeer, City Treasurer John D. Kelley, and Herbert F. Gunnison are expected to make addresses.

—C. Theodore Erhand, who examined the accounts of ex-Supervisor Baisley of Flatlands, and whose bill for $1,420.82 was cut down by Court Auditor Kellar to $710, will sue the County of Kings for his claim.

—The annual election of the Brooklyn Club resulted as follows: President—Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix; Vice President—George P. Merrill; Treasurer—H. C. Du Val; Secretary—Henry Earle.

—President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, indicted for violating the ten-hour railroad law, will be tried on Monday, March 25.

—The Oxford Club has elected the following Board of Directors: N. S. Taylor, W. C. Wallace, Charles Pierce, W. W. Henshaw, E. Hinman, and Horace F. Hutchinson.

Long Island.

—The Town Board of Flushing has decided to submit to a vote of the people at the coming Spring election the request of the Flushing Hospital that it receive from the town an appropriation of $6,000 a year.

—Residents of Patchogue want to establish a college. It will take $25,000, and a meeting was held recently to ascertain how the public would take the project. It proved to be an enthusiastic gathering.

—The works of the Glen Cove Starch Company have started up again, after a shut-down of three weeks.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Board of Trade has approved the bill to regulate telephone charges in the State of New-York, known as the Gerst-Persons Telephone bill, and urging the Westchester County Assemblymen and Senator to give the measure earnest support.

—Mrs. Charles Ehrenspeck celebrated her eighty-second birthday at the home of her son, Charles Ehrenspeck, Jr., New-Main Street, Tuesday afternoon. Nearly all the members of her family were present.

—Superintendent of Schools Gorton reports the average attendance at the schools during February to be 2,836; for the same month last year, 2,752. There is a balance of $12,268.15 in the treasury.

—The Good Government Club of Yonkers has voted unanimously to approve of the proposed revised city charter, with an amendment giving the Mayor full power to appoint all city officers.

—A union missionary meeting will be held this evening in the Westminster Church under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, and the Young People's Association.

—The Yonkers Encampment of the Knights of St. John and Malta last evening conferred the first degree upon four candidates in Foresters' Hall.

—A souvenir sociable will be held this evening at the home of Mrs. Thomas Wigley, 98 Linden Street, in aid of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—Truant Officer Whalen during February made 41 visits to schools, 76 to parents, 5 arrests, and had 5 children committed to institutions.

—Mrs. L. Murphy has been granted a permit to erect a frame building in St. Joseph Avenue.

—John Eylers has won the A B C Bowling Club's medal game by a score of 224.

—The Receiver of Taxes has thus far received $16,555.44.

Westchester County.

—The people of Dobbs Ferry are trying to make arrangements to have the steamer Chrystenah stop there this season on her way to and from Peekskill and New-York.

—The Democrats of Ossining will hold a primary election on Tuesday evening next to nominate town officers and elect a County Committeeman and Town Committee.

—The villages of Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings will have their annual charter elections on Tuesday next.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Extraordinary Offering IN

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

AND

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS

India and Surah Silk Waists, Gathered fronts and backs, soft collars, extreme sleeves, black and colors,

2.98, 3.98, 4.98

Regular prices, 5.50 to 7.98.

Taffeta Silk Waists in Blouse effects, entirely new shapes, black and fancy colors,

5.98 and 6.98

Regular prices, 8.75 and 10.00.

Separate Dress Skirts in all-wool Etamines, Cheviots, and Storm Serges, lined throughout,

3.69 and 4.98

Regular prices, 5.00 and 7.50.

Separate Skirts of Silk Moire Francais, very full shapes, four-plait back, lined throughout with rustling Percalines,

9.98

Regular price, 14.75.

WHY

buy a ready-made suit of clothes when you can get one made to order at the same price, unlimited assortment of New Spring Goods to select from, fit guaranteed and durability warranted?

Suits to order from **$15 to $40.**

Trousers to order from **$5 to $10.**

Overcoats to order from **$15 to $30.**

Geo. A. Castor & Co., TAILORS,

Fifth Avenue Hotel; Also 241 Broadway.

REWARD FOR CAPT. THOMAS DUTTON

Medals and Money, Too, for Men Aboard the Umbria.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York to Capt. Thomas Dutton of the steamship Umbria of the Cunard Line:

The Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York have awarded their gold medal, with the following inscription:

"Presented to Thomas Dutton, commander of steamship Umbria, in recognition of his humanity and skillful seamanship in the rescue of fourteen men from the waterlogged bark Jean Baptiste, at midnight, in midocean, Feb. 5, 1895."

The managers of this association appreciate the perils to which a large steamship is exposed by deviation and delay in a severe stor

Thursday
March 14-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MAYOR STRONG OBJECTS

He Is Against Mandatory Legislation for This City.

PARK POLICE MEASURE CRITICISED

City Officials Should Have Something to Say About Increased Expenses—Appointments and Applications.

Mayor Strong has set himself firmly in opposition to mandatory legislation compelling the city to bear additional expenses without its consent.

He addressed an important communication upon this subject yesterday to James M. E. O'Grady, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, and forwarded it to Albany.

The Mayor regarded the matter and the principle involved as of so much importance that he broke his rule relative to making suggestions to the Legislature in regard to legislation. The text of the letter is as follows:

There is now pending before your committee a bill, the purport of which is to enforce the establishment of grades in the park police force, instead of leaving such establishment discretionary with the Department of Parks, as it is now, and further undertaking to increase, by mandatory provision, the salaries of the different grades in the park police force, instead of leaving such increase of salary discretionary with the board, by and with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

There are also pending in the Legislature, either before your committee or elsewhere, other bills of a mandatory nature, the effect of which is to increase the expense of conducting the public business of the City of New-York by mandatory provisions, leaving no discretion whatever to the authorities of the city in relation to the propriety of such increase.

Most of my predecessors in the office of Mayor of the City of New-York have vigorously protested against the passage by the Legislature of mandatory bills of this character, and in consequence of such protest, backed up as it was by a practically unanimous public opinion in this city, the Legislature of this State for a number of years refrained from passing acts of that character. I have observed with regret that of recent years the custom of imposing expenditures upon the city by mandate of the Legislature, leaving no discretion to the city authorities, has appeared to be upon the increase, and, as I have said, there are now a number of measures pending in the Legislature of this general character.

Unless my observation as to the temper and sentiment of the people of this city is entirely at fault, there is an almost universal feeling in favor of what has been denominated "home rule."

There is a profound belief in the community that the City of New-York, by its chosen officers, is in a much better position to judge as to how its money should be spent than any other body of men can be, no matter how wise or intelligent, who are not intimately acquainted with the needs and resources of the city.

Whether the increase of pay to the members of the Park Police force should be made or not I am not at present prepared to say, nor is it pertinent to the subject of this letter. What I am prepared to say, however, with all the emphasis possible, is that the Park Commissioners and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the City of New-York are of necessity much better able to judge as to whether or not there should be such an increase of pay than your committee or the Legislature itself can possibly be.

It with some reluctance that I have concluded to address you upon this subject, because it is my desire to refrain as much as possible from appearing to interfere with or influence the action of the Legislature, but I have not felt that it was fair to you or to the other members of the Legislature who are striving to do what is right and best, that I should remain silent while legislation of this character was being passed, and I have therefore ventured to express to you my views upon the general policy of mandatory legislation, to which I am unalterably opposed.

The administration of the finances and business of a large corporation like the City of New-York is no light task. It must be proceeded with cautiously, carefully, and with foresight. It cannot be so proceeded with if all the calculations of its principal officers are to be disturbed and set at naught by sudden and large increases in its expenditures through mandatory acts of the Legislature.

I, therefore, desire to protest, in the name of the City of New-York, against the adoption by the Legislature of mandatory laws imposing upon the city the expenditure of moneys, in large or small sums, and leaving to the officers of the city no opportunity to exercise their judgment or discretion as to the amount to be expended or the time at which such expenditure is to be made.

Mayor Strong appointed Col. Alexander P. Ketchum of 32 Mount Morris Park a School Commissioner yesterday to succeed James S. Coleman, resigned. Col. Ketchum is a Republican and was formerly a member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. He was formerly United States General Appraiser of Merchandise, a place which he held for many years. He is a lawyer with an office at 57 Cotton Exchange Building, and makes a specialty of customs cases.

Assistant Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney and Junior Assistant Thomas H. Coleman have tendered their resignations to Corporation Counsel Scott, to take effect April 1. Mr. Scott has not yet announced the selection of their successors. Mr. Delaney's salary is $4,000 a year, and Mr. Coleman's $1,200 a year.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield has awarded the carting contract of the Bureau of Encumbrances of the Department of Public Works to John Gordon, a Republican of the Fourteenth Assembly District. The privilege is considered worth from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. Commissioner Brookfield has abolished the place of Foreman in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, held by Richard V. Croker, a nephew of Richard Croker, and young Mr. Croker has been informed that his services will be dispensed with. The salary was $5 a day.

Corporation Counsel Scott, after consultation with Mayor Strong, has sent to Albany an amendment to the Elm Street widening act, so as to make it necessary for the city to pay for improved property at the time the title for the property is vested in the city. All of the property to be used in widening Elm Street is improved, and the amendment will give the property owners along the line of the improvement their money as soon as the city actually takes the property.

It is not intended to so amend the law—which was supposed to be general in its scope, although passed especially to enable the city to take the Elm Street property without delay—that the city cannot take unimproved property and pay for it afterward.

There was a public hearing in the Mayor's office yesterday upon the bill authorizing the expenditure of $1,500,000 for the new buildings of the College of the City of New-York. There was no opposition to the bill, which has already passed both houses of the Legislature. Civil Service Commissioner Everett P. Wheeler, President Webb of the college, Alderman William M. K. Olcott, President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education, Col. Ketchum, the new School Commissioner, and others spoke in favor of the bill and asked the Mayor to approve it. It is expected that the old site on Lexington Avenue will sell for $500,000, and this will be deducted from the total appropriation of $1,500,000. Bonds will be issued only for the difference between what the old property brings and the $1,500,000. The Mayor reserved his decision.

John T. Cuming has been appointed custodian of mortgages and titles in the Finance Department.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he would make no more appointments this week.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, George B. Deane, John McKeever, and Alderman Hackett headed a delegation of Ninth Assembly District Platt Republicans at the Mayor's office at noon yesterday. The delegation called to ask that some patronage be given the Republicans of the district. The Mayor was not in at the time, but the committee met Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, just as he was leaving the Mayor's office. The delegation surrounded him as though anxious to get a batch of jobs from him on the spot.

"We want some places in the Street-Cleaning Department for our men," said one of the delegation. "We are tired of all this talk about the best men, while at the same time all the places are going to the Grace people and the O'Brien people. Up our way these men are boasting of the patronage they are getting in your department, while we cannot get even a sweeper."

"You are from the Ninth District, are you not?" asked the Commissioner.

The delegates told him that they were, and told him what the boundaries of the district were.

"Do you mean to tell me," said Col. Waring, "that the success of the Republican Party depends upon the number of places it can secure?"

"Not exactly that," said the spokesman. "It is dependent on the offices it can get in this city."

"I do not believe a word of it," said Col. Waring. "I do not believe that the success of the Republican Party depends upon patronage. I do not reckon on politics in my department. State Democrats have just as good a chance as Republicans."

The delegation pleaded with him for places, and he referred them to Deputy Commissioner Moore.

Public Works Commissioner Brookfield is fairly overrun with applications for places. Since he has been in office he has received about 6,000 applications for various places. The supply of application blanks has been exhausted, and application has been made to the Supervisor of The City Record for a fresh supply.

THE TUG N. B. STARBUCK SUNK

CAPT. BRANDOW DIED AFTER BEING RESCUED BY THE E. H. COFFIN.

A Heavy Tide Caused the Steamship Seneca to Heel the Starbuck Over —Others of the Crew Saved.

Capt. Jacob Brandow, one of the ablest and best-known pilots in the waters about New-York, is dead, and the tug N. B. Starbuck, whose wheel he had handled for twenty-five years, lies at the bottom of the East River, not 100 feet from the foot of Wall Street.

The tug was sunk yesterday by the Ward Line steamship Seneca, from Cuban ports. The five men of her crew were rescued by the half dozen tugs that went to her assistance.

When the Seneca was opposite her pier, about 10:30 A. M., the Starbuck went to her port bow to push her head up, so that she could get into her berth. A strong tide made the work difficult.

Before she could stop the swing of the vessel's head she was caught on the port bow, and quickly swung broadside to the drifting Seneca.

The overlapping side of the steamer crushed the tug's port rail, causing the little vessel to take on a heavy list to starboard, and, in a second, a rush of water into her engine room almost drowned the engineer, William Brown.

The fireman, Jacob Silsby, ran to the iron ladder and got to the deck. As the tug settled and sank, Capt. Jacob Brandow sprang from the pilot house into the river. In his descent his head struck some part of the tug, partially stunning him and bruising the right side of his head.

Several tugs were trying to save the crew, who were floundering about in the water. The tug C. P. Raymond rescued the cook, engineer, and fireman, while the James Roy took aboard the deckhand and a helper.

The tug E. H. Coffin was carried by the tide to where Capt. Brandow was struggling. He missed the first line thrown to him, but grasped the second one, and was drawn to the tug's rail. There his grasp relaxed, but eager hands caught his arms. When he was pulled aboard he was unconscious. He was taken to the Marine Hospital Pier, between the Barge Office and the Staten Island ferry slips, but he could not be revived, and at 11:30 the doctors pronounced him dead.

Capt. Brandow was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, harbor pilot in these waters. He was married, and had three sons, one of whom is Captain of the tug Excelsior. His home was at 158 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, where he lived with his second wife. He was part owner of the Starbuck, which was built in 1863, and rebuilt in 1883, is 85 feet long, 19 feet beam, and draws 10 feet of water. She is of 65 tons register, and is valued at about $15,000. Her agent is J. H. Brainard of 60 Smith Street.

Nearly every tug in the harbor put its flag at half mast within an hour after the Captain's death.

ALL BECAUSE OF THE GOULD WEDDING

Complaints Against Two Policemen for Visiting Mr. Gould's House.

It was all owing to the wedding of Anna Gould to Count de Castellane that two policemen were arraigned before Commissioner Murray at Police Headquarters yesterday to answer charges preferred by Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The delinquent men were Patrolmen Edward Donohue and Julius Weiner, both of his command.

Capt. Strauss said that shortly before 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 4, the day Miss Gould became a Countess, he saw the two policemen come from the basement of George Gould's residence. According to the Captain's testimony, they had no business there, and he consequently preferred charges against them for being off post.

Donohue's statement to the Commissioner was that he saw Weiner go into the basement and he followed him in. Weiner, he said, was in an excited condition, and he thought something was wrong. Weiner's story was that a servant called him in and offered him some sandwiches. The visit may cost each of the policemen a day's pay.

To Pay for Park Property.

Orders have been granted by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, directing Controller Fitch within ten days to issue bonds of the city of not less than ten years nor more than thirty years, in order to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay William C. Schermerhorn, as sole surviving executor of Peter Schermerhorn, for the taking of the properties 51 and 51½ Baxter Street for the purposes of the Mulberry Bend Park.

He issues peremptory writs of mandamus for the issue of the bonds, the amount to be paid for the taking of the two properties being $44,600.

The full amount of the claims for the property taken for the park is $1,476,557.

ASTOR TRUSTEES AGREE

Ready to Consolidate with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust.

JOINT MANAGERS MAY MEET SOON

Legislature to be Asked to Authorize an Enlarged Board of Trustees—The Question of Site Discussed.

The amalgamation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund and the formation therefrom of a great public library to be known as the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, became an assured fact yesterday.

The Trustees of the Astor Library met at that institution late in the afternoon, and unanimously adopted the report made by its special committee, John L. Cadwalader, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and Edward King, approving of the plan of consolidation, which has already met with the sanction of the Trustees of the Lenox Library and of the Tilden Trust Fund.

Nothing now remains but the formal appeal to the Legislature to amend the measure now known as Chapter 541 of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the City of New-York." This act provides for a Board of Trustees consisting of not more than twelve members, and the Legislature will be asked to amend it so as to permit of a Board of Trustees consisting of twenty-one members.

It is understood that the necessary bill has been drawn. The action taken yesterday by the Astor Library Trustees absolutely settles the matter of amalgamation, and the bill to increase the number of Trustees on the joint board that will manage the affairs of the consolidated library will be at once introduced in the Legislature. No opposition is anticipated, and it is expected that, at the expiration of ten days, it will be possible for the new board to assume control of the affairs of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

The Trustees of all three institutions seem to favor the Lenox Library site as the home of the amalgamated library, providing the entire block bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues can be obtained for library purposes, and provided that certain restrictions regarding that property can be satisfactorily removed. If this is not possible, the Trustees are unanimously in favor of leaving the question of site for the new and enlarged Board of Trustees to deal with as it sees fit.

The new institution, it is said, is to be conducted as a great reference library, and it is not probable that a circulating department will be added. There has been much talk of a circulating department in connection with the consolidated library, but from all that can be learned the Trustees do not regard the proposition as feasible. It is likely, however, that substantial assistance will be rendered by the amalgamated library to the New-York Free Circulating Library, so that the latter institution can establish more branches and materially increase its field of usefulness.

The meeting of the Trustees of the Astor Library yesterday was held in the picture gallery of that institution at 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, the President of the board, occupied the chair, and the other members present were Prof. Henry Drisler, LL. D., Secretary; Edward King, Treasurer; Mayor Strong, ex officio; Bishop Henry C. Potter, John L. Cadwalader, Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, Stephen Henry Olin, Charles Howland Russell, and Philip Schuyler. The only absentee was Robbins Little, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

When Mayor Strong arrived—and he was one of the early comers—he was refused admission to the meeting. The Mayor inquired of Doorkeeper W. W. Morse whether a meeting of the Board of Directors was to be held that day and in which room.

Mr. Morse pointed to the picture gallery and said: "In there; but you can't go in. Only members of the Board of Trustees are admitted."

Mayor Strong laughed and disclosed his identity, whereupon he was immediately allowed to enter.

Doorkeeper Morse said that he has been in the employ of the library for ten years, and that was the first occasion he had ever known a Mayor of the City of New-York to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees. The janitor, who has been employed for twenty-five years, was equally positive that during his long term of office no Mayor had ever attended a meeting of the board until yesterday afternoon.

The meeting attracted considerable attention on the part of the regular patrons of the library. They were exceedingly anxious to learn the result of the conference, but the meeting had not adjourned when the library was closed for the day at 5 o'clock.

One gray-haired man, who, according to the attendants, has been an almost daily reader for the last forty years, expressed in the most vigorous terms his disapproval of the probable removal of the library.

"I consider it an outrage," he said, "to remove this library up town. It means that every time I want to read a book I shall be compelled to pay 10 cents car fare."

After these remarks he wandered forth into the drizzling rain with a dejected countenance.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock. Mr. Cadwalader, on behalf of the Trustees, then announced that the Astor Library Trustees had by a unanimous vote agreed to consolidate with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust Fund. The report of the special committee appointed to consider the question of amalgamation was unanimously in favor of the project, and the recommendations it contained were adopted by the Board of Trustees without a single dissenting vote.

Mr. Cadwalader gave the following history of the negotiations that led up to the consolidation of the three great foundations:

Prior to the time at which the arrangements for the consolidation of the Tilden Trust and the Astor Library were completed the Lenox Library expressed a desire to be considered in that consolidation. Whereupon the completion of the negotiations was put off, and the Lenox Library Trustees' Committee met the committee of the Tilden Trust and the Astor Library.

There have from time to time been doubts in the minds of the Trustees of the Astor Library as to whetner the site of a great public library should be located at Seventieth Street, and therefore the committees declined to make any positive engagement to accept the Lenox Library site as a permanent site unless all restrictions were removed from the entire plot of ground between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues, which is doubtful.

The three bodies have, however, agreed to unite on the understanding that if the restrictions existing on the Lenox Library site are not all removed, so that the land can be utilized by all the libraries for library purposes, the site shall not permanently be adopted, but the whole question shall be submitted to the consideration of the new consolidated Board of Trustees.

This modification as to the site has been approved and adopted by the Tilden Trustees and by the Lenox Library. Our committee reported to the Trustees of the Astor Library to-day, and after a full discussion the Trustees approved of the report and instructed the committee to go on and complete the details for amalgamation.

It is not likely that this can be done before certain legislation is obtained in Albany in regard to the number of the Trustees of the new body, and some other minor details.

There is no doubt but that the three bodies will now unite and absolutely sink every difference in the effort to found a great public library.

The new library will not be committed to any particular form of work, but will doubtless carry on the work of a great reference library. It may, however, through the agency of some of the present circulating liberties, or otherwise, carry on a circulating business, but to do this it will be required to establish a number of branches all over the City of New-York. It is very doubtful if the business can be done as well or as cheaply as it is done now by that excellent institution, the New-York Free Circulating Library. That library circulated 630,000 volumes last year, at a cost of a little over 5 cents a volume.

It is probable that the Free Circulating Library, with the assistance and backing of a large public library, could satisfactorily double that amount of circulation from an additional number of stations.

Mr. Cadwalader also stated that there was never any serious talk of including the Mercantile Library in the plan of consolidation.

John Bigelow, the President of the Tilden Trust Fund, said last night:

I had no doubt that the Astor Library would take favorable action on the question of consolidation. The bill authorizing an increase of the membership of the Board of Trustees will now be sent to the Legislature. I believe it quite possible that a meeting of the joint Board of Trustees can be held ten days from this time. There is no likelihood of any opposition in the Legislature.

Other Trustees of the libraries also stated that the consolidation is now an assured fact, and that the next thing to be done is to get a suitable site for the big library.

BROOKLYN'S UNSIGHTLY ENTRANCE

Prominent Citizens Condemn the Condition of the Property at the East End of the Bridge.

Prominent residents of Brooklyn attended a meeting of the Excise Commissioners of that city yesterday to protest against the application of Michael Murphy for the transfer of a saloon license for 156 Fulton Street, to 20 High Street.

Edward M. Shepard appeared for the opposition, and among others present were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas G. Shearman, the Rev. E. C. J. Kraeling, Prof. Truman J. Backus, Bryan J. Smith, James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club; Willis J. Ogden, George M. Olcott, the Rev. and Mrs. Horace Porter, and George L. Mason.

Mr. Shepard said he did not represent prohibitionists, but property owners, who claimed there were too many saloons near the bridge.

"Within two blocks of the entrance of the bridge," said Mr. Shepard, "there are thirty-six saloons in operation, and within a distance of three blocks there appear to be about sixty saloons. Mr. Murphy's desire to change from 156 Fulton Street implies that he wishes the more conspicuous position which 20 High Street would afford.

"The question to be answered by the Excise Commissioners is whether on the whole the interests and convenience of persons living in the vicinity of 20 High Street and the interests of the city at large will be promoted by granting this license. It is no exaggeration to say that the generally mean, ugly, and inconvenient arrangement of the bridge terminal has caused more injury to the value of property in Brooklyn than any single thing which has happened in Brooklyn in our day."

George M. Olcott said that he frequently invited his foreign correspondents across the bridge, and they had expressed their displeasure at the unsightliness of the buildings surrounding its entrance.

Counsel for the saloonkeeper drew out the fact that Mr. Olcott's correspondents were English, French, Dutch, German, and Russians, and then he asked:

"Did the English correspondent say that there were more saloons than there are around the London Bridge entrance?"

Mr. Olcott could not remember whether he said so or not, but he did know that he was seriously thinking of leaving Brooklyn because he did not like the places he had to pass getting to and from his home.

He said he would clean out every saloon on the plaza, if he had his way.

Bryan H. Smith said he knew the saloons had caused the value of the property on the Heights to decrease.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, said he had read a letter written by a distinguished Frenchman, who expressed himself as delighted with the bridge until he reached the Brooklyn approach. "Then he turned upon his heel," said the witness, "and returned to New-York. He said it was worse than the Faubourg St. Antoine, the worst quarter in Paris."

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrim sent a letter, urging that the transfer be refused.

The matter was adjourned for one week.

EVIDENCE OF A LIEUTENANT'S INFLUENCE

Although Wanted with His Troop, He Retains More Congenial Work.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The young army officer who made such a desperate attempt to retain for himself a detail at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., has succeeded in a measure. It was reported in these dispatches that Lieut. S. B. Rockenbach of the Tenth Cavalry had been on leave for six months, a longer period than his service entitled him to, and that he was employing his leisure as commandant of cadets at this Virginia military school. It was desired to have him return to his regiment, and his application for an extension of leave was refused, on the ground that he should take up duty with his troop.

Lieut. Rockenbach appealed to some Congressional friends and secured the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow Lieut. Rockenbach to remain at the Lexington institution.

While the matter is optional with the Secretary of War, it is thought at the War Department that Lieut. Rockenbach will be allowed to stay at Lexington until the close of the present school year, and that in June or July he will be ordered back to his regiment.

Chi Psi Alumni Society Incorporated.

The certificate of incorporation of the Chi Psi Alumni Society of New-York City was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. It is organized to bring the members of the fraternity together, to collect and preserve all articles of interest or value to the fraternity, and to provide a suitable place for the meeting of the members. The corporators and Directors of the society are Elbridge T. Gerry, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Frederick D. Tappen, Clifford A. Hand, and Osgood Smith.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-York—John Delaney, Adrian; C. S. Thompson, Pitcher. Connecticut—Horace Jackson, Howard Valley. New-Jersey—C. L. Stratton, Daretown; Charles Opdyke, Valley.

LAST ARGUMENTS MADE

Income Tax Cases Now in the Hands of the Supreme Court.

MR. CHOATE CLOSES IN OPPOSITION

The Law Exceeds the Power of Taxation, He Says—A Decision Expected Before the Summer Recess.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The argument in the income tax cases, which has been in progress before the Supreme Court of the United States since last Thursday, was concluded to-day in a speech of three hours, delivered by Joseph H. Choate of New-York, in support of the contention that the provisions of the law were unconstitutional.

Long before the hour of opening the court the corridors leading to the chamber were filled with crowds anxious to gain admittance, but not half of them reached the desired goal. When Mr. Choate began he spoke in the presence of an audience that would have been a compliment to any orator.

Mr. Choate spoke three hours, scores of spectators standing during the whole time, and when he concluded the cases were submitted to the consideration of the court.

A decision in the case will doubtless be rendered before the court adjourns for the Summer recess, and it may probably be handed down within a few weeks.

There was no delay from preliminary proceedings, and as soon as the court was declared open Mr. Choate began his speech.

He called attention to the distribution of the power of taxation and the limitations of the exercise of that power, from the operation of which it could not, by any device, escape. He asserted that the tax upon real estate, the rents and incomes therefrom, was a direct tax, and therefore illegal.

An unapportioned tax upon real estate, Mr. Choate said, the Constitution forbade. Could such a tax be laid upon the rents or income thereof? No one would say that such a law could be maintained. A tax upon land being forbidden, Congress could not wipe out the value of the land by a tax upon the income therefrom for a period of years.

The tax on interest of United States bonds, Mr. Choate said, was a tax on the bond itself, as in the case of rents, and, therefore, could not be legally collected. The interest on a bond issued by the United States or any other body politic, he said, was a part of the bond itself, and inseparable from it.

Representative and direct taxation went hand in hand, said Mr. Choate. It was the only thing that the framers of the Constitution said twice in that instrument. What was the reason? It was that those men were fresh from the conflict over the injustice of taxation without representation, and they proposed to prevent, as far as they could, the possibility of such an event as is proposed in the present law, that the representatives of a large proportion of the population should vote to compel the constituents of the smaller proportion of population to pay more than their just part of the taxes.

Mr. Choate proceeded then to discuss the illegal exceptions made by the bill, the first and chief of which was the exemption of incomes of $4,000 and less. The meaning and import of the law, he said, was to punish the rich for being in that condition. Counsel who had preceded him advocated the law for the reason that it affected the rich men only—the extremely rich. "I thought there was one law for the rich and for the poor. Oh, we are at the parting of the ways, your Honors."

The bill, he declared, was a deliberate strike by those who voted for it at those parts of the United States where money has accumulated. That exception of $4,000 was the same as other blows at the Constitution within the four corners of the document.

"No wonder," he said, "that the President refused to sign the bill! No wonder that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the adoption of the income tax."

Justice Harlan—Do you concede that any exception may be made?

Mr. Choate—We do not.

While discussing the inequalities of exemption accorded to individuals and to corporations, Justice Brown suggested: "May it not have been that the exception of $4,000 to the individual was allowed as a reasonable amount for domestic and household expenditures, while the corporation is not compelled to spend anything for those purposes?"

Mr. Choate—My impression, your Honor, is that the law is made alike for the corporation and the individual. The discrimination against corporations is but a punishment for their having engaged in that form of business, which their States had held out to them as a proper and desirable method.

Referring to the exceptions made in behalf of religious, charitable, and educational institutions, Mr. Choate described them as a "deliberate, arbitrary, capricious secretion of the accumulations of great corporations from the operations of the law, without justification, upon any principle of law or of public policy." Mr. Choate said that Trinity Church Corporation, with its hundreds of acres of stores and houses—he was going to say—

Chief Justice Fuller—Is Trinity Church exempt?

Mr. Choate—It is, but it never was before. Columbia, Yale, and Harvard Colleges, with their immense accumulations, were to go free, while Idaho, Dakota, and other Western States pay to make up the deficit thus occasioned. "But let that go; be generous before you are just."

Regarding the effect of the exception of mutual insurance companies and banks and savings banks, Mr. Choate said that the provisions regarding savings banks would enable any man with ten millions or a hundred millions to put them into a savings bank and thus escape taxation. The amount of accumulations by mutual insurance companies relieved from taxation by the exception in their favor, Mr. Choate said, was $1,200,000,000, and the tax escaped was fully $1,200,000. Was that a reasonable exercise of Congression policy, or was it caprice?

The exception, said Mr. Choate, was not suggested by the author of the bill, nor was it in the bill as it left the House. By some means it was smuggled in while the bill was in possession of a Senate committee. How did it get there?

Mr. Choate said his learned friend (Mr. Carter) had argued that these mutual companies were organized to divide the losses of insurance among the members, and for nothing else.

"My friend," he continued, "has been the legal adviser of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for forty years. He has seen business grow until the accumulations amount to $14,000,000. He has seen it issue reports year after year giving the result of the investment of those accumulations, and I imagine that his friend, the venerable President of the company, would laugh in his face if he should go to him and say: 'Mr. Jones, this is all wrong; you are in business solely for the purpose of dividing losses among your members.'"

Whatever its effect upon Mr. Jones might be, the suggestion was too much for the gravity of those who heard it, and court and spectators joined in as hearty a laugh as is consistent with the traditions of the court. Another slight ebullition of laughter was created a moment later. Mr. Choate enumerated the Equitable Insurance Company as one whose $185,000,000 of surplus would escape taxation.

"Is the Equitable a mutual company?" asked Justice Harlan with some surprise.

"Well," answered Mr. Choate, with a slight suspicion of a chuckle in his tones, "it has a captital stock of $100,000, but transacts business on the mutual plan."

The last point presented by Mr. Choate was that State and municipal bonds were entitled to exemption from the operation of the law, upon the same theory that rational bonds were exempt from State taxation.

After apologizing to the court for having trespassed upon their time and attention until, possibly, he had wearied them, Mr. Choate said in closing:

"I have felt the responsibility of this case as I have never felt one before and never expect to again. I do not believe any member of this court has ever sat or ever will sit to hear and decide a case the consequences of which will be so far-reaching as the present one; not even the venerable member of the court (Mr. Field) who survives from the early days of the civil war and has sat upon every question of reconstruction, of national destiny, of State destiny, that has come up in this court during the last thirty years.

"No member of the court will live long enough to hear a case involving a question more vital than this, which affects so seriously the people of these United States, who rely upon the guarantees of the Constitution which our fathers made, and under which our people have lived until this time.

"If it is true, as my learned friend (Mr. Carter) said in closing, that the passions of the people are aroused on this subject; if it is true that a mighty army of 70,000,000 citizens is likely to march this way to see about the decision in the pending case, it is all the more vital and important to the future welfare of this country that the court should now determine in the first place whether it has the power, and then, if it has the power, to proceed to execute it, in order to put a stop to such legislation as that in controversy here."

Mr. Choate spoke for three hours, holding the attention of the large throng with unabated interest to the close.

THE CITY MAY BUILD A STABLE

High Rent Asked for One on the East Side for the Street Cleaning Department

—New Armory for Troop A.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners held a meeting yesterday in the office of Controller Fitch. The chief subject under discussion was the purchasing or renting of a stable for the Street-Cleaning Department.

The city now leases the stable at 44 and 46 Hamilton Street, but, as the lease soon expires, the Controller has been looking around for a new one. He has discovered that property on that portion of the east side has doubled in value with the last few years.

Philip Collins, the owner of the stable, said that if the city would sign a lease for ten years at an annual rental of $6,000 he would rebuild the stable.

The Controller said that he thought $5,100 a year enough, but the owner would not consent to those terms.

It was decided to ask Commissioner Waring to look into the matter, and the Controller was authorized to advertise for land in the vicinity, as the city may build a stable.

The Commissioners opened bids for furnishing the electric time service for the new Criminal Courts Building. The American Watchmen's Time Detector Company bid $443 and the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company bid $875. The first bid was not received until after 12 o'clock, the time specified for all bids to be in, but it was admitted because the bidder had misunderstood the requirements regarding the necessity for a sample. The contract was not awarded.

The consolidated stock to the amount of $2,794,923.92, which the Board of Estimate authorized the Controller to issue Tuesday, was exempted from taxation.

The action of the Armory Board in voting to issue bonds to the amount of $26,500 for the erection of a new armory for Troop A was concurred in. It was explained that there would be a battalion now in stead of a single troop, and that larger quarters are necessary.

The Commissioners also concurred with the Armory Board in voting to give $2,193 for refurnishing the school ship New-Hampshire for the First Naval Battalion.

LIEUT. SOUTHERLAND TO GO ON SEA DUTY

His Departure from Washington Will Be Regretted by Many Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Early in the Spring the cruiser Cincinnati will gain the services, as navigating officer, of one of the most zealous, earnest, and capable Lieutenants in the navy, and the department will reluctantly part with a man who has been a constant friend of every man in the navy, an advocate of every proposition for the advancement of the service, so full of interest in his profession that he has been able to inspire many others who had not before taken any interest whatever in the navy. Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, who has served as naval aide in the Secretary's office, first with Assistant Secretary Soley, and afterward with Assistant Secretary McAdoo, has asked for sea duty, and when the tour of Lieut. Dillingham of the Cincinnati expires Southerland will take the place.

The navy has many officers who are as familiar with the knowledge that should make them effective in work as Southerland, but it is only by nature and inclination that a man comes to possess his profession as Lieut. Southerland has done. Wherever he goes, he will take the best wishes of hosts of friends, all of whom are sure that he needs only the opportunity to give a good account of himself.

He will be succeeded by Lieut. Scheutze, of whom it is now the proper time to say the things that have been said of Southerland. Secretary McAdoo will greatly regreat Southerland's departure, and he would now prevent it if longer detention on shore duty were not distasteful to Southerland.

Five More Unsuccessful Ballots.

DOVER, Del., March 13.—Five ballots in the Senatorial contest were taken to-day in the Legislature. This brings it up to the seventy-fifth ballot. There was no change. The ballots resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 4; absent, 2.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 100, Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's, authorizing Brooklyn to repair streets with some unexpended balances of last year.

Chapter 101, authorizing Brooklyn to expend $50,000 in improving the Wallabout Market property.

MR. TESLA'S GREAT LOSS

All of the Electrician's Valuable Instruments Burned.

WORK OF HALF A LIFETIME GONE

Firemen Unable to Save His Laboratory in South Fifth Avenue—He Loses $50,000; Gillis & Geoghegan $80,000.

"I am in too much grief to talk. What can I say? The work of half my lifetime, very nearly; all my mechanical instruments and scientific apparatus, that it has taken years to perfect, swept away in a fire that lasted only an hour or two. How can I estimate the loss in mere dollars and cents? Everything is gone. I must begin over again."

That is all that Nikola Tesla, the renowned electrician, had to say about a fire that utterly wiped out his laboratory at 35

Nicola Tesla,
Whose Electric Works Were Burned Yesterday.

South Fifth Avenue yesterday and destroyed instruments on which he has made experiments in advanced electricity that have astonished the world. Tears were in his eyes when he spoke.

Ever since Mr. Tesla came to this country from Servia, about ten years ago, and became for a time associated with Mr. Edison in his laboratory, at Menlo Park, N. J., his experiments have been watched with increasing solicitude by almost everybody interested in the progress of electrical science. He has attracted almost as much attention as "Wizard" Edison himself. The two men are scarcely rivals, for they conducted their investigations on substantially different lines. Personally, they are warm friends. Mr. Tesla never cared to talk much about his work. Few people knew what was going on in the rooms that were destroyed by fire yesterday. About fifteen men were at work there nearly every day, experimenting under Tesla's personal direction. He worked as hard as his men did. He had a little office with a roll-top desk and a rug but he seldom went near it except to talk to visitors. Most of his workaday hours were spent bustling about in his shirt sleeves among his instruments.

Outside of his shop he is something of a Sybarite. He dines at Delmonico's almost invariably, and lounges about the café during the evening. Habitués of the place know him well. He is very tall and very thin. His dark eyes are perhaps his most noticeable feature. They are large and brilliant, showing with the zeal of an enthusiast.

Lectures given by Mr. Tesla from time to time give the best idea of his hopes and aims. Of course, he does a great deal of practical work all the time, aside from his experiments. He is controlling engineer of the Niagara Power Company and consulting engineer to other corporations interested in electrical supply. But his experiments took up most of his time. One thing that Mr. Tesla was striving to accomplish was to prevent the enormous waste of force in the manufacture of electricity. He has contended that about 99 per cent. of the energy now goes to waste. His experiments have been devoted to saving at least one-third of the energy, which would make it possible to obtain a much greater illumination than can be procured at present, and at a great decrease in cost.

"The ideal way of lighting a room would be," he said in one of his lectures before a scientific society two years ago, "to produce such a condition in it that an illuminating device could be moved and put anywhere, and that it should be lighted no matter where put, without being electrically connected with anything."

Mr. Tesla has demonstrated in his experiments that the polyphase currents of high potency, even to 250,000 volts, have no hurtful effect on the human body. He allowed that number of volts to pass through his own body without harm. Through his discovery of the means of transmitting electricity without a wire, Mr. Tesla expected to produce a light as powerful as sunshine as soon as he had discovered how to care safely for the 8,000,000 volts necessary for the purpose.

Gillis & Geoghegan, manufacturers of steamfitters' supplies, occupied the lower floors of the building in which Mr. Tesla had his laboratory. Night Watchman Mahoney was employed to look after the building. He said that he was making his rounds as usual just before 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he discovered the fire. It had started on the ground floor, but from precisely what cause is not known. He tried in vain to put it out with pails of water.

The building was saturated with oils necessary in the manufacture of fittings, and it burned like a tinder-box. Before a line of hose could be put down it was evident that the place was doomed. Chief Bonner and his men could make little headway against the terrific heat. It was so intense that at one time the elevated railway structure caught fire. There was a box factory next door, filled with inflammable material, and every endeavor was made to keep that from going, too. It took three hours to get the flames under control. There are so many ramshackle buildings in that locality that if the box factory had once caught fire there is no telling where the fire would have ended.

Mr. Tesla's employes were dismayed when they appeared on the scene for work in the morning and found their occupation gone. Not one of them had the courage to go and tell their employer of his terrible loss. He appeared, as usual, about 10 o'clock, and found it out for himself. At first he was simply dazed.

"It cannot be true!" he exclaimed, pacing up and down before the ruins in hopeless despair. He told a newsman that he had no insurance, and that, so far as he knew, the money loss would probably represent $50,000. The loss to the building itself is estimated at $25,000, and the loss to Gillis & Geoghegan is estimated at $80,000. This is covered by insurance.

"I CAN HOLD OUT NO LONGER"

Cigar Dealer Denman Was Popular with Wall Street Men--Feared that He Has Committed Suicide.

Wall Street smokers were sorry yesterday when they read in the morning newspapers that the cigar store of Edward Denman, at 3 Wall Street, had fallen into the Sheriff's hands.

Denman had grown up in the neighborhood and was looked upon as a fixture there. He had sold cigars to brokers and their friends for twenty-seven years, working up a large custom. No tobacco dealer down town had a better quality of trade.

Brokers liked him, not only because he kept cigars to suit them, but because he was agreeable personally. His customers believed he took as much as $15,000 in profits across his counters in some years. A little sidewalk box at Broad Street and Exchange Place is said alone to have brought him $50,000 in eight years. His Wall Street store seemed much more prosperous.

Some of his gains were said to have been sunk in silver mines a few years ago. He had the reputation of taking a flier in stocks occasionally. This was calculated to make him popular, especially as he kept close watch of his own business, however he might fare in outside ventures. No one supposed he could have crippled himself in the market until the Sheriff took his store.

His misfortunes excited pathetic interest in the afternoon, when one of his friends, C. E. Thenen, who has an office with Ybor & Manrara, at 89 Water Street, the creditors who attached his stock Tuesday on a claim for $1,385, produced a letter which Denman wrote Saturday, and in which this passage occurred:

When you receive this letter, I may be at the bottom of the river or under the wheels of some train. I can hold out no longer. This strain is more than I can endure. Bills are maturing which I cannot meet.

Mr. Thenen feared the threat had been carried out. He said he could not estimate how much money Denman owed, but he had never supposed him to be heavily involved.

The business was conducted in the name of Mary E. Denman. Mrs. Denman is at her home up town, prostrated by her husband's flight. A second attachment against the stock in the store was handed to the Sheriff yesterday. It represented a claim by Manuel Dias & Brother of $1,175 for cigars.

POLITICS IN RHODE ISLAND

Candidates Who Will Probably Be Nominated by Both Parties To-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—The Republican and Democratic State Conventions will be held here to-morrow morning. The nominees probably will be as follows:

Republican.—For Governor—Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence; Lieutenant Governor—Edwin H. Allen of Hopkinton; Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett of Providence; Attorney General—Edward C. Dubois of East Providence; General Treasurer—Samuel Clark of Lincoln. Messrs. Allen, Bennett, Dubois, and Clark are the present incumbents.

Democratic.—For Governor—George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket; Lieutenant Governor—Augustus S. Miller of Providence; Secretary of State—George W. Greene of Woonsocket; Attorney General—George T. Brown of Providence; General Treasurer—John G. Perry of South Kingstown.

To Furnish 10,000 Tombstones.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 13.—A contract has been awarded to Senator Proctor's Vermont Marble Company to furnish 10,000 tombstones to the Government for the purpose of marking soldiers' graves.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Stoddard Lectures.—Everything points to the most brilliant of all the brilliant seasons of Mr. Stoddard's Daylight Stereopticon Lectures this Spring. The demand for tickets for the course of lectures was never so large as it is this year, and a series of crowded audiences is already assured for every day during the coming five weeks. The number of courses this year has been extended to six, one lecture being delivered every day during the same week, and the season extending over five weeks. On Tuesdays and Fridays the lectures will be delivered at 3 P. M., and on the other days of the week at 11 A. M. All the pictures with which Mr. Stoddard illustrates his descriptions of foreign scenery are new, and were taken by his own photographer during his travels preparatory to this course of lectures. The series will begin next Monday morning, when Paris will be the subject of Mr. Stoddard's talk.

—Theatre Parties for Crane.—One of the largest theatre parties of the Lenten season attended the performance of "His Wife's Father" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Tuesday night, the party consisting of 100 ladies and gentlemen, who visit a theatre every two weeks. The particular theatre to be visited is left to the choice of a committee, and on the night of the play several large stages pick up the people, who are ignorant of their destination until they reach the door of the theatre selected. The party came to the Fifth Avenue in six large stages, each drawn by three horses. A number of other large theatre parties have also seen Mr. Crane's latest comedy, one of them, on Saturday night, being composed of sixty ladies and gentlemen.

—Irving Place Theatre.—"Ohne Gelaeut" ("Without Wedding Bells") has made a pronounced hit at the Irving Place Theatre. Since the production of "Fallen Angels" last season, Mr. Conreid has not had such an emphatic success as this play has proved. It will be repeated to-night and Saturday night, and Sunday night "Die Journalisten." To-morrow night a popular-price performance of "Othello" will be given for the first time in three years at this theatre. Mathieu Pfeil will be the Othello, Arthur Eggeling the Iago, Carl Sick the Cassio, Charlotte Durand the Desdemona, and Emma Habelmann the Emilia.

—Camille D'Arville.—"Madeleine," with Camille D'Arville in the title rôle, has proved so popular at the Bijou that Canary & Lederer are now making efforts to again extend the engagement to May 1. The difficulty is in canceling the out-of-town dates of the prima donna, and the success of her New-York season has added to these. If checks to a reasonable amount, however, can be made to influence the outside manager, D'Arville will remain here. She has an interesting and tuneful opera, and the favor with which the public has received it here is based on actual merit.

—Manager Palmer's Return.—A. H. Palmer returned from Boston yesterday morning after having seen "Trilby" well under way at the Park Theatre in that city. He is enthusiastic over Mr. Potter's dramatisation, and is confident that in it he has a great piece of theatrical property. The Boston critics have gone wild over the play, and if on its New-York production at Palmer's one-half their prophecies are fulfilled, Mr. Palmer will be one of the happiest managers in America. He is happy now because he has no doubt of the success of "Trilby" here.

—"The Shaughraun."—Dion Boucicault's Irish drama, "The Shaughraun," continues to attract large audiences to the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but it will probably be withdrawn after next week, as Manager Walter Sanford has a new melodrama, which he is under contract to produce before April 1, and which he hopes to present at the theatre. "The Shaughraun" will be sent on the road to complete the present season, and will probably be one of the leading attractions next season.

—Mrs. Potter Recovered.—Mrs. Potter has been resting in this city during the past week, and has now fully recovered from the indisposition which caused her to bring her Boston season to an abrupt close. She will be able to appear at the Brooklyn Park Theatre next Monday night. On March 25, she is to open an engagement at the Herald Square Theatre in this city, presenting "Charlotte Corday" and following it with "As You Like It," making her first appearance here as Rosalind.

—To See "Little Christopher."—The first platoon of Troop A, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Bridgeman commanding, will comprise a theatre party of fifty, who will witness to-morrow night's performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre. Harry Macdonough, the eccentric Irish widow of the burlesque, has composed a suite of waltzes entitled "Moonlight Fancies."

—Max O'Rell at the Lyceum.—Manager Daniel Frohman has arranged for a course of three morning comedy lectures by Max O'Rell at the Lyceum Theatre, to be given next Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 11 o'clock. The subjects will be "Her Royal Highness, Woman," "American Society up to Date," and "The Little Foibles of John Bull, Sandy, and Pat."

—New Stars for Proctor's.—Jules Levy, the cornetist, will appear at Proctor's next week, with Gus Williams, Lawrence and Harrington, Rice and Elmer, horizontal bar performers; White and Granger, Till's Marionettes, Parquette and Susanna Shaffer.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine seamstress; willing to wait on lady in Christian family; best city references. S. K., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on a lady; in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thorough chambermaid and laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; personal city reference. 214 East 25th St., J. Walsh's box.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with children, or as kitchen maid; good city reference. M. H., 666 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady; best city reference; no cards. 326 East 37th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID TO A YOUNG LADY, by competent Protestant girl; speaks English, French, and German; three years' city reference. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as first-class chambermaid; best reference; American family preferred. 424 West 35th St., McNulty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in American family; good city references. M. L., 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing; good city reference. 247 East 38th St., next bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress; waiting or sewing; in American family only; best references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in a small private family; can be highly recommended by last employer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Do plain sewing; assist with waiting; private family; best city reference. B. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. Apply, for two days, at 54 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid and to do sewing; assist with waiting. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best personal reference. 50 East 104th St. Bailey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid with best city references. 330 West 49th St.; ring McAteer's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small family. 444 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. H. Palgesy, 222 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and sewing, or assist with other work. 254 East 46th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lenten dinners, luncheons; private receptions attended to at private residence by responsible chef; highest references; expectations moderate; satisfaction guaranteed. Henri, 207 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a reliable Frenchwoman; eighteen years' experience from France, England, and New-York; splendid baker; very good manager; personal references; where a kitchenmaid is kept. W. S., care of Mrs. Marks, 255 West 33d St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls till May 1 or shorter; one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; together or separate; have good reference. 226 West 19th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; present employer seen. Nellie, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable, middle-aged woman as cook and laundress, or to do general housework in a small family. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in small private family; understands her business; first-class city reference; wages, $25. 219 East 28th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; Al reference. Phillis, 102 East 25d St.

COOK.—By a young American woman as first-class cook; by the day, week, or permanetnly; would assist with washing; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as cook; understands all good family cooking; in small private family; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; disengaged until 1st of May; on reasonable terms; best references. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference. M., 210 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable young women to do the work of a small private family; best city reference. 595 3d Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a reliable family cook; all branches, plain and fancy; good caterer for entertainments; excellent baker; full charge if required; city reference. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; first-class; will assist with washing; three years' best city reference; city or country. H. M., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; thoroughly understands her business; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; country or city; English. 217 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By experienced German as cook and laundress in small private Christian family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; no objection to do coarse washing; good city reference. L., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. M. S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swede as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $25; city reference from last place. Mrs. Anderson, 236 East 57th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good plain cook; would take full charge of kitchen; lady can be seen; best of city references. 330 West 49th St.; ring Mrs. Vose's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; city or country; first-class city reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Colored; in first-class private family; no washing; neat, pleasant tempered, economical, and obliging; reference. Call or address, two days, 147 West 27th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands her business thoroughly; highly recommended; private family. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By French girl, not speaking English, as cook; small family; no washing. Lorient, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer. M. B., Box 120, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook. Can be seen at present employer's, from 2 to 12 o'clock, 16 East 9th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; city reference. S. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As competent cook and do plain washing; highest city references. 831 Park Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By thrifty, reliable woman; practical cook and baker; delicious soups, entrees, desserts; or excellent laundress or thorough rapid brass cleaner; city reference. Jansen, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best city references. 681 East 11th St., first floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; 12 years' reference. 247 East 30th St. Mrs. Dineen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; lace full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. K. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian dressmaker wants a few more customers; any kind of dress made, from $10 up; sole agent for the French corset Royal. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; $1.50 per day; good city references. L. M., care Mme. Cotte, 205 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, by the day or week, in families; terms moderate. D. H., 154 East 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By reliable dressmaker to go out in private families. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, just arrived from Paris, as governess to children; speaking perfect German and French. 1,523 1st Av., candy store.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German, good references, as governess or lady's maid. Rhane, 235 East 87th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or TRAVELING COMPANION.—By a refined, educated Christian American gentlewoman; age, 28; capable of taking entire charge of home and servants; very fond of children; excellent references. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 123 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged French widow; speaks little English; to take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; good city references. R. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German housekeeper in a first-class house; good references; no cards. E. Schneider, 21 East 87th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small family in private house; plain cook; good laundress; references. 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; six years' reference; no cards. 427 West 35th St.; ring Reddington's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined French person as competent lady's maid; speaks several languages; experienced traveler; for family going to Europe; best references. Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or WAIT on Invalid Lady.—Accustomed to traveling; would like to go to Europe with family; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing; elderly lady preferred; good in sickness; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With highest references; or as invalid's nurse; willing to travel abroad. 10 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; best city references; speaks four languages; with lady for traveling. E. W. Dumey, 224 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to lady; fine had sewing; also plain dressmaking; best of reference from last employer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and hairdressing; willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 13 East 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or growing children; speaks French, German, and English; willing and obliging; highest city references. Aline, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—Assist with other light duties; experienced and trustworthy; long years' reference; town or country. 223 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best city reference. Care Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By competent German maid as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. 110 East 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good dressmaker; good packer and traveler. B. C., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid to go to Europe; good reference. S. P. E., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress and to do fine washing and ironing; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. 115 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands her business; would assist lady of the week with chamberwork if required; good reference. S. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress (American) in private family; six years' reference from last employer. E. W., care Schleuter, 592 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference. B. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork in private American family; best reference. 181 East 73d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress, or to take home a family washing; best reference. Call, from 1 to 4 P. M., Thursday, 972 8th Av., over dairy.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By reliable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; will assist with chamberwork; first-class reference; city or country. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; has first-class reference. 234 West 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By responsible person as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. G., Box 21, 604 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class; best city reference. B. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference. B. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A competent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany this Spring, would like to find a lady who desires her services for the voyage; will remain with her, if desired, until a substitute is found; not seasick; will be recommended by present employer, to whom apply at 819 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes place for Frenchwoman of unusual ability and education; thoroughly trustworthy in care of children, or would travel; very neat; good plain sewer; excellent references from other places, besides personal one at 123 West 73d St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infants; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; thirteen years' experience; or take care of grown children and do sewing; wages, $18 to $20. B. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge; best city reference; city or country. A. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as nurse; thoroughly understands children or infants; two years' city reference from late employer. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced and capable English Protestant as invalid's or elderly lady's nurse; good seamstress; good reference. Capable, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated German girl to children not under three; Christian American family; good reference. Miss Barten, 217 East 47th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent baby's nurse; understands her duties; take full charge; bring up on bottle; personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. C. D., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent French girl as nurse in private family; good city reference. Chil, two days, at 143 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse; good experience; for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German-American girl; good reference; no cards. 775 Amsterdam Av., Clark's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant; good reference. T. C., 252 West 30th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman who is very competent as parlormaid; best reference. 147 East 31st St.; cards not noticed.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent seamstress and children's dressmaker; by day or week; operates any sewing machine; very fine work a specialty; city reference. S. M. O., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, willing Swedish girl as competent seamstress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. H. A., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children or wait on lady. 416 West 57th St.; ring McLaughlin's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American woman as seamstress and nurse; good reference. 176 West 95th St., Durfee's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children or wait on lady. A. G., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands care of silver, wines, and salads; wages, $20 to $22; best city personal references. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 253 West 32d St., Coley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; sober and obliging; reference from last employer. J. B. T., 147 East 31st St.; cards not noticed.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in private family; competent and reliable; city references. N. C., Box 164 Times.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, with first-class references, as waitress; city or country; no cards. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references; city or country. 573 3d Av., bakery.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—By English graduate; residence or at her home; highest references. Duval, 705 6th Av., near 41st St., one flight up.

MANICURE WISHES FEW CUSTOMERS AT her home or residence. 33 East 19th St., near Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Experienced; excellent reference; town or country. Box 221, Southampton, L. I.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; four years' reference. L. O. L., 221 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a French couple as first-class butler or valet; lady's maid or take charge of children; can do dressmaking; separate or together; best reference; city or country. I. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in English families; recently landed; age, 28; height, 5 feet 11 inches. A. L., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his late butler and valet, English, who lived with him twenty months. H. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city reference. A. M., 15 South 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as thorough butler in a private family; age 30; good references; disengaged 30th. A. H. Plummer, care F. C., Boyd, Bard Av., West New-Brighton, S. I.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class single man; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; ten years' reference from last employer. L. B., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman (just arrived from Paris) as butler or valet; speaks little English; best Paris family references. Jean, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; understands his duties in every particular; ten years' recommendation from last employer. T. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a married couple as first-class butler or valet, laundress or chambermaid; best city reference; present employer can be seen. K. A. L., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman, with first-class city references; is honest, sober, and obliging. Butler, 950 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man with excellent references; willing to work hard. John Z., care of Mrs. Kern, 211 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class man in private family; excellent city reference; willing and obliging. G. T., 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good personal reference. G. L., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; wages moderate; good references. Herbert Douglas, Box 804 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; personal references; good experience. Faulkner, 257 West 37th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent German as first-class butler and valet; single; best references. F. N., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 40; best of city reference and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; 27; in a private family; five years' best city references. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a thoroughly-competent Englishman; age, 33; eleven years' first-class references. Hall, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city references; just disengaged. G. T., 1,152 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; first-class city references. G. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French couple; good references; city and country. A. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained middle-aged man; satisfactory personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; useful, willing, and obliging; city or country; six years' best city reference from present employer; five from former. J. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married; small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful. H. R., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Competent, sober, and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; twenty-five years' best city reference; twelve years with last employer; who has given up horses; can refer to same. Highest, 1 West 5th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over 13 years' first-class personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; reference from last employer. J. McG., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; two years' reference; country preferred. M. C., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Best city references; strictly sober; stylish driver; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; last employer can be seen. 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class references; last and former employers can be seen; country preferred. M. H., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Scotchman; best references from last employer; thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober; obliging; country. Coachman, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; reference from last employer. J. McG., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; first-class city reference. Coachman, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; Swede; strictly temperate, honest, trustworthy; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. I. Orr, 49 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; fifteen years' best city references. 74 West 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman of unexceptionable character and qualifications; thoroughly posted in all branches of the profession; fourteen years in present situation; would be pleased to communicate with lady or gentleman requiring an honest, energetic, and capable gardener and estate manager. N. S., Box 282, Fairfield, Conn.

GARDENER, HEAD.—English; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of grapes, mushrooms, roses, and choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Owen, care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—By a practical, experienced man; understands greenhouses of all kinds, vegetables, stock, management of men; leaving present place on account of death; English; married; no family. Gardener, Box 50, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Frenchman; single; twelve years' experience in France and two in America; commercial place; understands English; private family; best references. F. Gardinier, 109 West 25th St.

GARDENER.—By competent reliable man to take charge of private place; sixteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; American; aged 34; married; no family; best reference. A. G., 87 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a young married man; practical in all branches; five years' reference from last place; take charge of a place single-handed or where more are kept. O. M., 87 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Married; Protestant man; no incumbrance; experienced in greenhouses, vegetables; understands his business in all branches; good testimonials. H. J., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By young married man; no children; understands care of rosehouses, graperies, lawns, vegetable gardens; can take charge of gentleman's place; best city reference. R. B., Box 226 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Scotchman; single; as gardener; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable garden; good references. J. W., 161 East 39th St.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman, married, no family, first of April; age, 34; nothing but a first-class place will be accepted; the best of references. D. S. W., 244 East 39th St.

GARDENER.—Married; Scotch; understands graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, and care of lawns. J. M., 114 Chambers St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; age, 30; single; fourteen years' experience in all branches; excellent references. A. C., Box 176 Times.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener; German; married; two children; on gentleman's place; reference. 677 Blackwell St., Long Island City.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; indoors; private family; willing and obliging; six years' personal city references. Thomas, Box 880 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class city references. A. E. V., Box 816 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Private house; ten years' references; 24 years old. Butler, 528 3d Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Grandma Land.

From Harper's Young People.

There's a wonderful country far away,
And its name is Grandma-Land;
'Tis a beautiful, glorious, witching place
With grandmas on every hand.
Everywhere you may look or go,
Everywhere that the breezes blow,
Just grandmammas! Just grandmammas!

In this wonderful country far away
Where grandmammas abide,
In this beautiful, witching Grandma-Land
The good things wait on every side—
Jam and jelly cake heaped in piles;
Tarts and candy 'round for miles;
Just good things here! Just good things there!

In this wonderful country far, afar,
Where blow the candy breezes,
In this beautiful, glorious pudding land
Each child does just as he pleases.
All through the night, all through the day,
Every single child has his way.
Each his own way! Just as he pleases!

In this wonderful country far away—
In this gorgeous grandma clime—
When tired children can eat no more,
There are stories of "Once on a Time."
Stories are told and songs are sung,
Of when the grandmammas were young.—
"Once on a Time!" "Well, Let Me See!"

To this wonderful country far, afar,
Where only good things stay,
To this beautiful, glorious Grandma-Land
Good children only find the way.
But when they sleep and when they dream
Away they float on the gliding stream
To Grandma-Land! To Grandma-Land!

Unappreciated Accomplishment.

From The Washington Star.

"Yes, Sir; I kin remember things that happened 'fore any of you fellers came to this part o' the country," said the man whose boasting takes the reminiscent form.

"Go 'way," replied his auditor.

"I recollect when this here town wus jes a swamp, an' land wasn't wuth $2 an acre."

"Wall, I don't contradict you. But you certainly are a cur'us case. Yer a mystery an' no mistake."

"Ain't nothin' so mysterious in my rememberin' these things, is they?"

"No. But what I don't see is how a man that kin remember years an' years back, like you do, could forget that $3 he borried of me two months ago."

Hastening the Wedding.

From Harper's Weekly.

Parson Gibeon (to Brer' 'Poleon, who has come to secure his services)—Only six months sense the last, I b'lieve, brer' 'Poleon? and the fothe time, I reckons?

Brer' 'Poleon—Hit's er fack, Sah. But bein' ez Tildy is 'bout ez dade ez she'll ever be, an' sense I hearn dat sermon o' yours larse Sunday, 'bout dere ain' no marridge nor giv'n in marridge in heb'n, I thought I jess as well lose no chances.

Appreciated.

From The Chicago Record.

"That boy of yours, Madame," remarked the conductor, as he punched the half-fare ticket, "looks remarkably well developed for a chtld under twelve."

"Thank you," replied the lady, very calmly. "It's so gratifying for me to have any one notice Tommy's remarkable precocity."

Warranted Pure.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Customer—Fifty cents for filling this prescription? Why, at the drug store down the street they charge me only a quarter.

Druggist—That's all it's worth at that store, ma'am. They put about 4 cents' worth of drugs in the bottle and then fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill it up with the finest aqua pura. Thanks. Anything else?

His Forte.

From The New-York Weekly.

Young Hostess—You are a wonderful master of the piano, I hear.

Professor Von Spieler (hired for the occasion)—I bay aggompaniments zometimes.

"Accompaniments to singing?"

"Aggompaniments togonversations."

A Gleam of Hope.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She (with a newspaper)—Bark is the favorite fuel in the Northwest.

He—Suppose we suggest to our neighbors next door that they send that dog of theirs out there

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fair and Prices Generally Lower.

GENERAL LIQUIDATION BY LONGS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

After the sharp advance it was natural to expect a free liquidating business, and the result was generally lower markets and a fair amount of trade, although the grain interest was mainly in the way of local scalping and switching, while the West was realizing to a considerable extent. Provisions were firmer and fairly active on purchases at the West. Cotton was active and lower, with free local realizing. Coffee was quiet and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator..... 60¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator..... 33½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator..... 50¾@ 51
Flour, straight, spring..... $3.25 @$3.35
Flour, straight, Winter..... 2.75 @ 2.85
Cotton, middling, uplands..... 6 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.... 17 @ 18
Pork, mess..... 12.50 @13.00
Lard, Western steam..... 7.00 @ ..
Beef, family..... 9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 19 @ ..
Sugar, granulated..... 3 15-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy... 11 @ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16¾@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry..... 11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 9.50 @ 9.60
Lead..... 3.07½@ 3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with prices lower, and trading chiefly scalping and switching. The early business was at ⅛c advance, with fair foreign buying, better cables, and cold weather West; declining ⅞@⅞c on general liquidation, rallying ¾c and closing steady at ½@⅝c loss for the day. Spot was dull and ¾c lower, with the options. Sales, 14,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50¾c, in store, and 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51½c, delivered. Receipts, 6,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 94,368 bushels; in the interior, 226,493 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 59,896 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 64,322 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and weak at ⅛c decline, following wheat and corn, with the West lower and realizing. Spot were dull and ¼c lower, but closed steady. ....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37¼c for 14,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 31¼c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 43,050 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		....@....	60½
May	2,725,000	61¼@62⅛	61¼
June	275,000	61¼@62	61⅝
July	2,410,000	61 7-16@62¼	61½
August	420,000	61¼@62¼	61⅝
September	175,000	61¾@62¼	61⅞
December	50,000	64¼@64¾	64¼
Total	6,055,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	530,000	50 3-16@51¼	50¼
July	325,000	50 @50⅝	50
September	300,000	50 5-16@51	50⅜
Total	1,155,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		....@....	33⅜
April		....@....	33⅜
May	75,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
March		....@....	36¾
May		....@....	36⅝
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—The advance of yesterday was fully maintained, but the demand was less urgent, owing to the weakness in wheat. Sales, 41,000 bbls, including 8,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.80, 1,700 sacks Spring straights at $2.90@$3, 500 bbls blended patents at $3.00@$3.65, 1,500 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.15@$2.35, 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.85, 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $2.75, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.50, 150 bbls Winter patents at $3.20, 1,500 bbls medium Indiana, on private terms; 8,200 bbls City Mill patents, 11,900 bbls do, clear, 1,500 bbls do, No. 2, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations.... Arrivals, 11,185 bbls and 11,755 sacks; exports, 727 bbls and 18,000 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,715 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.60	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.10
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	2.55
City supers	....@....	2.35
City fine	....@....	2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	x.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60 @$1.65 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50 @52c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS Firm but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white, do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.03; fine, do, $1.00@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Quiet but firm. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @$23 per ton in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a good, strong market for clover under fairly active jobbing demands. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has a slack look and fails to receive any benefit from the improved conditions of outside trading. There is too much oil here, but to carry for current demands, not only here, but to arrive, with steady accumulations from moderate receipts. It was possible to buy good off-grade yellow at 25c, although up to 25½c was asked, while export demand of consequence has gone out, or England not offering over 24½c, and from Germany, France, and the Mediterranean marked indifference at any price. There were some light quantities of prime yellow taken up at 26c, but this price is not possible on important lots, with bidding of 25¾c. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c. Sales are 200 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 26c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Oil opened and highest, 106¾; lowest and closed, 106.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—After momentary weakness at the opening there was marked activity and advancing prices at the West, with the close showing a gain of 18 to 22c on pork, 5 to 8 points on lard, and 5 to 7 points on ribs. Swift was reported as the chief buyer of all of the products, and there was more general animation as the tendency was upward. Here trading was without improvement, except perhaps in bacon, for which there was increased export demand.

LARD—Western steam was higher, but quiet here as following the West, where demands were more extensive. There was no cash trading here, and but little inquiry from exporters for refined. Cash is quoted at 7c nominal. City steam is firm; held at 6.62½c; sales of 120 tcs. Options—No sales; March closed at 7c, nominal; May at 7.10c. Refined is dull; Continent at 7.40c; South American at 7.75c. The West was up 10 points on May, closing at 8 points advance; March closed at 6.67c nominal; May was at 6.70@6.82c, closing at 6.80c; July at 6.82@ 6.92c bid, closing at 6.92c.

PORK—There was an advance here as following the West, with more active dealings. Sales are 100 bbls mess. The West was 5 points lower early, but rallied under free buying and sold up 35c, closing 8c off the best prices. March closed at $11.55; May was at $11.45@$11.80, closing at $11.72; July at $11.6.. 11.85, closing at $11.85. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.50@ $13; family mess, $11.75@$12.25; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.75.

BACON had a stronger export demand and freer speculative inquiry. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.65, nominal, for March, while May was at $5.70@$5.82, closing at $5.80 bid; July at $5.90@$5.92, closing at $5.92; September at $6@$6.07, closing at $6.05.

CUT MEATS—City meats are strong in price under better demands. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lb average, at 6c; 50 bxs clear bellies at 6¼c. Of Western meats sales of 50 bxs shoulders at 5½c. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6⅜c; 12-lb do, 6c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5½@5¾c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

LARD—Is taken up moderately at steady prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $13 @$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in teirces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF—Hams are strong at $16.50 at the West, and $17.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices, with fair demand. Receipts, 66,861 head; same time last year, 72,794 head. Chicago—Receipts, 42,000 head; active; light average steady; others easy; $4@$4.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,013 head; easy; 5c lower; $3.90@ $4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,827 head; lower; $3.90@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong to shade higher; $3.90@$4.40. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.35@$4.65. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers', $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾@ 5⅞c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The price of city has at last been made, and the melters have secured their late holding price of 4¼c, and are independent of any views that the long soap trade may hold concerning it, since they have demand from the West, where the prices are strong at 5c for packers' grade under a good business. There have been 1,150 lbs city taken for the West at 4¼c. The holdings of the melters are not so large as had been expected, since from the middle of February to the present time one of the principal producers had put most of his make into small packages, or to the extent of 1,100 tcs, and shipped it out. One melter, however, has a fairly large holding. The producers report more interest from buyers, who are more anxious to get refusals. The country tallow arriving is figured upon with a good deal of reserve by the consumers, who have obtained fair grades at 4¾c, and then again have paid 4½@4¾c for prime, in all for 95,000 lb.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is working upward. It is not possible to buy here under 8c, and one bid was of 7¾c. Offerings are small and made with reserve. Chicago is now 8c bid and 8¼c asked. For lard stearine there is a quiet market, with, however, small offerings; city is nominally 8¾c. Oleo oil is dull here and slow in Dutch markets. Reports that there are reshipments from Rotterdam for the soap trade are found to refer to a lot of 1,500 tcs, which is on the way to Baltimore. It was originally a choice lot, but has been held so long that it has suffered in quality; it is too good, however, for the soap kettle, and it will probably be taken up for edible purposes.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and easier, with the close barely steady at 5@20 points decline, and local longs realizing. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg steady at partly ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15⅝c for No 8. Sales, 500 bags low grade, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 14.70c, 500 bags at 14.65c; December, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 1,000 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 15.10c, 500 bags at 15.15c; April, 250 bags at 15.00c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.75c, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, 750 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.80c, 1,250 bags at 14.75c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.60c, 500 bags at 14.65c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; total, 10,000 bags. Total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.10@15.15	16.25@16.30
April	14.90@15.00	16.00@16.05
May	14.70@14.75	15.75@15.80
June	14.70@14.80	15.35@15.45
July	14.75@14.80	15.25@15.30
August	14.65@14.75	15.00@15.10
September	14.55@14.65	14.65@14.70
October	14.55@14.65	14.30@14.40
November	14.40@14.50	14.15@14.25
December	14.35@14.45	14.05@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	185,145
Arrivals—Ex steamship Persia (Santos via Europe)	10,000
Total	195,145
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,226
Total stock in New-York to-day	186,919
Total stock in Baltimore	54,841
Arrivals	
Total	54,841
Deliveries yesterday	1,590—53,251
Total stock in New-Orleans	4,174
Arrivals	
Total	4,174
Deliveries yesterday	215— 3,959
Total stock in other ports	
	57,210
Total stock in United States	244,129
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 12	69,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 12	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 12	94,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
	195,000
Total	439,129
Same time 1894	442,785

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.90 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Boocno	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21¾
Tovar	18 @19	Ligota	20 @22
Merida	18¾@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with the trading chiefly on local account, and mainly scalping; prices were 4@7 points down at the close and steady, with Liverpool 1@1½ points up, while receipts continue heavy. Spot was steady, with sales of 105 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf..... 6¾
Middling uplands..... 6

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair..... ¼c on
Middling fair..... ⅛c on

Strict low middling..... 3-16c off
Low middling..... 7-16c off
Strict good ordinary..... 13-16c off
Strict good middling..... ⅛c on
Good middling..... 5-16c on
Good ordinary..... 1¼c off
Good middling tinged..... Even
Strict middling stained..... 7-32c off
Middling stained..... 7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.82@5.84	5.88	5.88	3,600
April	5.82@5.84	5.91	5.82	6,700
May	5.86@5.87	5.96	5.84	63,500
June	5.84@5.85	5.94	5.82	45,500
July	5.87@5.88	5.94	5.87	10,000
August	5.91@ ..	6.00	5.90	37,700
September	5.94@5.95	6.04	5.95	7,300
October	5.99@ ..	6.08	5.98	17,000
November	6.03@6.04	6.10	6.05	2,100
December	6.08@6.09	6.14	6.10	900
January	..@..	..	..	....
February	..@..	..	..	....
Total				214,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galves on	2081	5750	3208	3736	..	..
New-Orleans	7788	11538	10956	11279	..	..
Mobile	254	618	877	541	..	..
Savannah	1741	1206	2841	1997	..	..
Charleston	583	2739	591	2537	..	..
Wilmington	412	249	91	445	..	..
Norfolk	841	1202	3337	886	..	..
Baltimore	..	1040	..	..	..	..
New-York	1007	1108	265	550	..	..
Boston	1077	1687	972	1694	..	..
Philadelphia	61	746	658	206	..	..
West Point	300	746	479	58	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16145	28597	24275	23920	..	..
This day last week	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276
This day last year	8849	16209	14214	9695	7735	8286

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is fair, with supplies moderate and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@18	Good	33@34
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The market is firm, with demand very good and receipts light.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¼@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4½		

SUGAR—Raw was quiet, with full prices asked; sales, 7,914 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c. Refined have a moderate demand, and quoted firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4¾
Extra fine powdered	4 3-16@4¼
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 9-16@4¾
Crushed	4 9-16@4¾
Powdered	4 3-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 15-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3 13-16
No. 6	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3 5-16@3⅜
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change of importance is noted in the general market. Domestic marrow, medium, and pea are held firmly and the moderate trade is mostly at top figures for choice quality. Red kidney have had some sales for export at $2.07½@$2.10, and the feeling is steady. The San Francisco steamer brought 8,688 bags beans, part of which are limas; light inquiry for them at full late prices. Considerable business in foreign beans and values favor the seller. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do, medium, $2; do, pea, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.05@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@ $1.85; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 99c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—The market was well supplied, and, with trade increasing but slowly, the feeling over prices was a little unsettled, fancy creamery alone showing any tendency toward a steady holding.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12 @14
Welsh, tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	19 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17½
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	11 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½@14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @12½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @10
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @..
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls, fresh, choice	12 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	15 @..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14 @15
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @ 9½
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	8½@13
Factory, firkins	7½@ 9
Factory, tubs	6 @ 8½

CHEESE—The market was quiet and without strength outside of the better grades of full cream, which continued firm, especially for fancy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—Large receipts weakened prices, which gradually dropped to 12¾c, when a fair business was accomplished.

State and Pennsylvania	12¾@13
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	32 @35

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are not in large supply, but the demand is quiet, and red kinds rule barely steady. Greenings are in moderate receipt and firm. Cranberries are steady. Oranges rather firm for choice qualities. Strawberries from Florida, by express, are $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@ $1.85; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 99c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Smaller Volume of Business, but Prices Continue Firm.

INTEREST IN COMING DIVIDENDS

New-England Advancing on Its Improved Condition — Western Union's Statement—Whisky Trust's Earnings Increasing.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was considerably smaller to-day, but prices were fairly firm. St. Paul and New-York Central were lower in the early trading, and under their influence the general list was inclined to heaviness. Later on, however, the losses were recovered, and at the close the general list was only fractionally changed either way.

New-England was notably strong all day, and at the close was 1¼ points higher than on Tuesday. The approaching completion of the reorganization, together with the marked improvement in the company's earnings, were the favorable factors. While Atchison stock was neglected, there was good buying of the bonds, particularly from London, on progress toward reorganization. The Granger stocks were very quiet and were only fractionally changed. St. Paul was at one time heavy, on a rumor that the dividend which is to be acted upon to-morrow would be passed. But later in the day the price recovered on semi-official assurances that at least 1 per cent. would be declared. The New-York Central dividend is to be acted on Friday next, and in the meantime traders are speculating on their opinion as to what it is to be. The Western Union usual dividend was declared to-day. The statement of the company shows that while the dividend was not fully earned in the quarter, the dividends for the three-quarters of the fiscal year were more than earned. The business of the company is reported as increasing.

Trading in Sugar fell off decidedly, and the stock fluctuated within 1¼ points. The manipulators seem disposed to give the market a rest. Nevertheless, the stock closed at 102¾, the highest point of the day. Chicago Gas was inclined to weakness, and at the close was ⅞ down. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was steady. After the close of business to-day an advance in the price of spirits was announced. Mr. Greenhut caused to be published to-day a statement that the company had lost over $100,000 in the first month of the receivership. The fact is that it lost something under $90,000 in the first month, and that for the month ending March 31 earnings indicate so material a reduction in the loss that there is every reason to believe that a profit will result for the month ending April 30. It has taken time to cut off the many extravagances of the Greenhut management. Deposits under the reorganization are coming in freely, but they will be accelerated when the committee is prepared to issue negotiable certificates. General Electric was strong on covering of shorts. It closed 1¼ points up. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 8¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,979,779, and the balances were $6,184,637. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $258,095.

In London, call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1@1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered at 75c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 39¾; Lake Shore, ½, to 139; St. Paul, ½, to 56⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 48⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 14½; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 14½; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13; Atchison, ⅛, to 4½; Erie, ⅛, to 8⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 4⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 8¾, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16¼. Illinois Central sold at 85½. British consols were quoted at 104 9-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £426,000. Money, ¾ per cent. Spanish 4s, 78⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅛ per cent. and for three-months' bills 1¼ per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 60c for the account.

Berlin Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 61⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1
American Sugar Refining	¾
Central Pacific	1⅝
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	¾
General Electric	1¼
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	1¼

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	1½
Chicago Gas	⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅜
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	2½
Great Northern pf.	3
United States Cordage gtd.	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Lincoln National	565
Metropolitan	1
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	168
Shoe & Leather	90
West Side	275
Western National	110

The sales of bank stocks were 10 shares of American Exchange at 157, and 20 of Irving at 126.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	38	38	36	36	35	38	100
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	22¾	23½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	67½	69½	125
American Express	110½	112¾	110½	110¼	111	112	52
*American Sugar Refining	102¼	102⅞	101⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞	38,256
*American Sugar Refining pf	95½	96¼	95¼	95¼	95½	96	381
American Tel. & Cable Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	89	91	10
*American Tobacco	94¼	94¼	93½	93¾	93⅝	93⅞	1,230
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4	125
Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	52	52	52½	54	450
*Bay State Gas	14	14⅜	14	14	14	14⅜	350
Canadian Pacific	39	39	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	300
Central Pacific	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅜	115
Chicago Gas	72	72	70⅝	71	71	71⅛	9,030
Chicago & Northwestern	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾	88⅝	89	3,966
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70⅜	70⅝	70⅛	70⅜	70⅜	71	2,370
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36½	36½	36	36	36	36½	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55½	55½	54⅝	55⅛	55¼	55½	10,070
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	117	117	117	117⅜	120
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅝	62½	62¾	2,323
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	4	4	4	4	4	4	500
Col., H. V. & Toledo	22	23¼	22	23¼	23¼	23⅝	3,250
Consolidated Gas Company	131⅞	131⅞	131⅝	131⅞	131½	132	145
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅞	225
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157¾	157¾	157½	157⅝	157¾	158	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	34⅛	34⅜	301
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	12⅜	12½	7,481
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	96	150
General Electric	28½	29¾	28½	29⅝	29⅜	29¾	14,070
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	100	105	200
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	50
Illinois Central	83½	83½	83½	83½	83¼	85	165
Laclede Gas	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½	26	100
Laclede Gas pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82	84	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70⅜	70¾	70¼	71¼	100
Lake Shore	136	138	135½	135½	135	136	300
Long Island	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	84	25
*Long Island Traction	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6½	1,005
Louisville & Nashville	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	3,156
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7	300
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	21¼	21½	200
Manhattan Con	108	108	107¾	108	108	108½	677
Missouri Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	1,210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21⅞	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	117
*National Lead Co	30	30	29⅝	30	30	30½	670
New-Jersey Central	86⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86¾	86⅝	86⅞	4,022
New-York Central	94¾	95	93¾	94¾	94⅝	94¾	10,834
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	30¾	31⅝	30⅝	31½	31⅜	31½	5,190
N. Y., L. E. & W.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8	8⅛	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37	37½	100
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	110
Norfolk & Western pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	12	150
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	307
Northern Pacific pf	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅜	750
Pacific Mail	21½	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	22	22¼	980
Philadelphia & Reading	8	8	8	8	8	8⅛	1,100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	153½	155	10
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114	115½	140
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	30	30	30	30	30	30¼	100
Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18	260
Southern Railway pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	31	135
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	200
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	200
Toledo & Ohio Central	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	44	50	50
Third Avenue Railroad	160	160	160	160	160		12
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	100
*Texas Central	14	14	14	14	14	16	250
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	9	800
United States Cordage	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	735
United States Cordage pf	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¼	8¾	221
United States Cordage gtd	17	17	16½	16½	16	17¼	200
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	39½	40	438
United States Rubber pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94	34
*United States Leather	10	10	9⅞	10	9¾	10	400
*United States Leather pf	64½	65¼	64	64⅝	64¾	65	1,450
Wabash pf	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13	25
Western Union Telegraph	88	88	87½	87½	87¾	88	2,748
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅝	10	10½	10¼	10½	2,995
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38½	38½	38¼	38½	38½	39	100

Total sales 140,081

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000 ..... 110½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,000 63
13,000 ..... 63½
2,000s3 ..... 63½
21,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 ..... 63⅝
12,000 ..... 63¾
2,000 ..... 63¾
6,000 ..... 63¼
16,000 ..... 63½
5,000 ..... 63¾
22,000 64
11,000 ..... 64¼
1,000 ..... 64⅜
1,000 ..... 64½
36,000 ..... 64⅝
20,000 ..... 64⅝
60,000 ..... 64⅞
70,000 65
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 7,000 ..... 16¾
3,000 17
10,000s3 ..... 17¼
6,000 ..... 17⅝
4,000 ..... 17¼
1,000 ..... 17⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 18,000 ..... 110⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000 92
1,000 ..... 92½
2,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 93
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 2,000 ..... 104½
Can South 1st Gtd 5,000 111
5,000 ..... 110¾
10,000 111
Canada Southern 2d 9,000 ..... 103⅜
Cent of N J G M 5s 2,000 ..... 111½
1,000 ..... 111¼
1,000 ..... 111¾
Registered 2,000 ..... 110½
1,000, c 110¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 3,000 103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 10,000 ..... 70¼
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 3,000 92
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 3,000 ..... 118¾
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 1,000 ..... 96½
9,000 ..... 96⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000 77
Chi & N W Ext 4s Registered 3,000 100
5,000 ..... 90¼
Cedar F. & M. 5s 1,000 85
Chesapeake & Ohio 2,000 ..... 16¼
Chicago & Alton 2,000 146
Chicago & Alton pf 2,000 160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 2,000 50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. 2,000 90
C. & N. W. pf 2,000 136
Cleveland & Pittsburg 2,000 155
Col. Fuel & I 2,000 23
Col. Fuel & I. pf 2,000 50
Col. & H. Coal 2,000 ..... 8½
C., H. V. & T. pf 2,000 64
Commercial Cable 2,000 187
Consolidated Coal 2,000 29
Denver & Rio Grande 2,000 ..... 10½
D. M. & Ft. D. 2,000 5
D. M. & Ft. D. pf 2,000 24
*D., S. S. & A. 2,000 2
*D., S. S. & A. pf 2,000 ..... 4½
Evansville & Terre Haute 2,000 30
Flint & P. M. 2,000 ..... 7½
Flint & P. M. pf 2,000 45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r. 2,000 1
Homestake 2,000 18
Iowa Central 2,000 ..... 6¾
Iowa Central pf. 2,000 ..... 20½
Kanawha & Michigan 2,000 ..... 8¾
Keok. & D. M. 2,000 ..... 1½
K. & D. M. pf. 2,000 13
Lake Erie & Western 2,000 ..... 15½
L., St. L. & T. 2,000 1
Mah. Coal R. 2,000 105
Mah. Coal R. pf. 2,000 106
Manhattan Beach 2,000 ..... 1½
Md. Coal pf 2,000 50
Mexican Central 2,000 8
Mexican National ctfs. 2,000 ..... ¾
Mexican Tel. 2,000 ..... 17¾
Michigan Central 2,000 ..... 91½
*Unlisted.

Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s 5,000 ..... 139½
Coupon Gold 7s 5,000 121
Registered Gold 7s 2,000 120
S F Deb 5s, 1933 5,000 ..... 101⅞
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅞
20,000 ..... 100¾
4,000 ..... 100⅞
Colorado Midland 1st 2,000 65
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 92
2,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92½
Col, H V & T G M 4s 1,000 93
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 7,000 ..... 84½
Det, Mac & Mar L G 4,000 20
2,000 ..... 20½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 6s 4,000 ..... 105¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 95
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 5,000 95
Ft Worth & D C 1st 5,000 ..... 66½
7,000 67
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 6,000 ..... 91¼
3,000 ..... 91½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 88¼
3,000 ..... 88½
G Bay, W & St P Inc 5,000 3
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 2,000 ..... 62½
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 4,000 ..... 68¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 ..... 63¼
1,000 64
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 93¾
Long Dock 6s 1,000 127
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000 ..... 72½
Gen Mtge 6s 5,000 115
Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000 98
2,000s3 98
Mich Cen 5s, 1931 Registered 1,000 117
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 104
Met Elevated 1st 1,000s3 120
Mil & St P Ss, 1st 2,000 ..... 110¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 9,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
17,000s3 81
9,000 ..... 81¼
10,000s3 ..... 81¼
22,000 ..... 81⅝
500 82
19,000 ..... 81¾
6,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 80⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 91,000 46
1,000 ..... 46¼
15,000 ..... 46⅜
34,000 ..... 46½
1,000 ..... 46⅝
2,000 ..... 46⅞
25,000 ..... 85⅞
1,000 86
Missouri Pac 3d 5,000 103
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000 ..... 121½
N Y Elevated 1st 2,000 ..... 108¼
N Y L Erie & West New 2d Consol
D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 10,000 ..... 58⅞
N Y, Cnt & Western Refunding 4s 3,000 90
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000 104
Nor & W Gen Mtge 1,000 109
Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000 113
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ..... 112⅞
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000 ..... 82½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 ..... 90¾
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 ..... 90½
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 20,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89⅛
Ore Ry & Nav 1st 7,000 ..... 108¼
3,000 108
Phil & Read Gen 4s 10,000 ..... 67¼
Trust Receipts 2,000 ..... 60¼
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1,000 ..... 18¾
2d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 9⅞
5,000 10
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 1,000 ..... 101⅞
St Louis S W 1st 10,000 ..... 67¼
10,000 ..... 67½
5,000 ..... 67⅝
1,000 ..... 67⅞
5,000 ..... 67⅝
5,000s3 ..... 67¾
5,000 ..... 67⅝
2,000 ..... 67½
3,000s3 ..... 67¼
7,000s5F 67¼
5,000s3 ..... 67¼
St Louis S W 2d Inc 10,000 ..... 21¾
St Paul, M & M 2d 1,000 ..... 118¼
St Paul, M & M 1st East Minn 1st Div 1st 1,000 ..... 115½
St P & Sioux City 1st 6,000 ..... 128¼
2,000 ..... 128½
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 55
1,000 ..... 55¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s 4,000 72
So Pac of Ariz 1st 9,000 86
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 100
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 86⅛
4,000 86
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 85
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 108
Union Elev 1st 6s 3,000 ..... 90½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000 ..... 102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 ..... 102½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 5,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 103
3,000 ..... 103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899 15,000 ..... 103⅜
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000 92
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 4,000 33
2,000 ..... 33¼
U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000 54
Wabash 1st 5s 13,000 105
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 104¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 5,000 ..... 44¾

Total sales $1,207,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
American Coal	90	..
American Tobacco pf	105	107
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Canada Southern	48	48½
Cent N. E. 1st	4¾	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16½
Chicago & Alton	146	148
Chicago & Alton pf	160	173
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	..
C. & N. W. pf.	136	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Fuel & I	23	25
Col. Fuel & I. pf	50	60
Col. & H. Coal	8½	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf	64	70
Commercial Cable	187	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31½
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	24	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2	3
*D., S. S. & A. pf	4½	6½
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	18	..
Iowa Central	6¾	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	20½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	8¾	9½
Keok. & D. M.	1½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	..
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	110
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Md. Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	8	..
Mexican National ctfs.	¾	2
Mexican Tel.	17¾	190
Michigan Central	91½	..
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102¼	102⅞	101¼	102⅜	12,070
A., T. & S. F.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	20
Am. Co. Oil.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	50
Am. Tobacco.	93½	93½	93½	93½	20
Brook. Elev.	13	13	13	13	136
Chicago Gas.	71⅝	72	70⅝	70⅞	7,310
C., R. I. & P.	62½	62½	62½	62½	600
C., B. & Q.	71⅛	71⅞	70⅝	70⅞	1,280
C.M. & St. P.	55½	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	7,340
Cen. of N. J.	86½	86¾	85⅞	86½	1,180
C. & Northw.	89½	89½	88⅜	88⅜	2,060
Dis. & C. F.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	370
D.,S.S.& A. pf.	5	5	5	5	10
Del. & H.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜	124⅝	100
Gen. Elec.	28⅝	29⅞	28⅝	29⅜	2,080
Total sales					42,758

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	$4,000
Col. Mid. 4s.	18	18	18	18	5,000
K. Pac. con.	64	64	64	64	2,000
M., K. & E. 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 5s	74	74	74	74	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	$5,000
Ohio So. 1st	91½	91½	91½	91½	3,000
Rock Is. 5s c.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
St. L. & S. 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Total sales					$38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.67	.67	.67	.67	100
Mexican	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Total sales					300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	56⅝	57	56¼	56¼	505,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	96
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	157
American Bank Note	39½	42½
American Grocery 1st pf	29	39
American Typefounders'	2	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20	24
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	101	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	86
†Barney & Smith Car Co, 6s	95	100
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	191	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105
Brooklyn Elevated	13	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	40	53
B'klyn Wharf & Wh'ouse Co. 5s	103⅝	104⅛
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	55	65
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	4½	5¼
Central & South Am. Tel.	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	48½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68½	71½
Consumers' Gas city bonds	96	..
Continental Trust	168	167
Corn Exchange Bank	277	283
Cramp Shipyard stock	86	91
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105	109
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	181½	..
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	58½	61½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81	83
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74	75½
Fourth National Bank	185	..
Gallatin National Bank	307	319
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106¾	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106	111
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94½	98
Holland Trust stock	85	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	101¾	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	36½	39½
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st ds	103	105
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	79½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	40	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	163
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86	88
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	89	91
Long Island Traction	6¼	6½
Lorillard Company pf	117½	120½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	155
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	103	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	74½	77½
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	190	200
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	10½	..
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	92
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	70	73
National Wall Paper Co. pf	65

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific,
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

Acting at the request of a number of holders of the bonds above mentioned, and in view of the existing defaults thereon, the undersigned, Trustees under the Denver extension mortgage of June 20, 1869, made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, hereby call a general meeting of the bondholders, to be held in Room 33 in the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall Street, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1895.

JOHN A. STEWART,
AUGUST RUTTEN,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., } Trustees.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.

JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.

New-York, February 23, 1895.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1335	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1744	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
428	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,
First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLOSING OF THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.
March 8, 1895.

A committee of the stockholders of this company, of which Mr. H. J. Morse is Chairman, having requested that the Stock Books of this company be closed to enable such committee to communicate with the stockholders relative to a plan to assist this company financially,

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. March 18, 1895, to be opened March 25, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION ELEVATED 2nds.
BROOKLYN ELEVATED R. R. CO.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO.
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers. Offices, 177 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers, Offices, 177 Broadway.

Financial.

NEW LOAN.

$350,000

City of Pawtucket,

R. I.,

4%

GOLD BONDS

Due April, 1923.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
53 State Street.

CUSHMAN, FISHER & CO.
50 State Street,
BOSTON.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE UNDER ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FOUR PER CENT. TRUST INDENTURE OF OCT. 5, 1886.

Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in the undersigned, the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, by the trust indenture executed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, party of the first part; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, parties of the second part; and the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, party of the third part, dated Oct. 5, 1886, the said the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held by it, subject to the lien of said trust indenture, together with the coupons thereon, which said bonds and coupons are substantially as follows, to wit:

1. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of sixteen million dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Western Division, dated July 1, 1880,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

2. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company amounting to two millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Central Division, dated March 1, 1882,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

The sale will be made in accordance with the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds secured by the said trust indenture of Oct. 5, 1886, and under the provisions thereof and the powers conferred thereby.

The terms of sale may be examined on or after March 25, 1895, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William F. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
4 Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds

The undersigned committee, in association with the committees at Amsterdam and Frankfort-on-Main, holding about $16,000,000 of the above bonds, as a preliminary to reorganization, has requested the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, to offer for sale the underlying 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on the Western and Central Divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, held as collateral for the 4 per cent. bonds. The sale is announced for April 15, 1895.

The holders of the 4 Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds not yet deposited with the Committee are hereby notified that the Committee will continue to receive deposits up to April 10, 1895, after which outstanding bonds will not be entitled to participate in the reorganization.

Dated March 13th, 1895.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, Chairman.
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
G. J. WETZLAR,
WILLIAM BASSETT, } Committee.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

United States 4% Bonds of 1925.

Notice is hereby given that we are now prepared to exchange our full-paid allotment certificates for the definitive United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 upon presentation of the former at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each can be delivered at once if desired.

Holders desiring registered bonds or coupon bonds of smaller denomination must deposit their allotment certificates with us to be forwarded to Washington. They must also furnish particulars as to the denominations required and, in the case of registered bonds, the names in which the same are to be issued.

Bonds in coupon or registered form will be delivered at any Sub-Treasury in the United States without expense at request of the depositor.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

New-York, March 13, 1895.

$400,000 5 PER CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS; railroad not built; investigate. J., Box 176 Times.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage Bonds.

By an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, made Feb. 21, 1895 Mr. Johnston Livingston, the Chairman of this committee, has been made a party defendant in the action brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. for the foreclosure of the Second and subsequent Mortgages upon its property and for other purposes; and **THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS ARE NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME REPRESENTED BY A PERSON ACTING SOLELY IN THEIR INTERESTS.** One of the objects of this committee has therefore been accomplished, for it has always been clear to this committee that the Trust Company claiming to represent as Trustee the Second, Third, and Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders and the holders of Collateral Trust Notes, could not adequately and properly represent Second Mortgage Bonds. As Judge Jenkins says: "A Trustee cannot be permitted to assume a position inconsistent with or in opposition to his trust. His duty is single, and he cannot serve two masters with antagonistic interests."

This committee represents only Second Mortgage Bondholders; for as Judge Jenkins also truly says:

"The Adams Committee therefore stands in the same plight with the complainant trustee under all the mortgages. Its interest would be not only to protect the General Second and General Third Mortgages, but also the Consolidated Mortgage and possibly its interest under the General Second and General Third Mortgages might be subordinated to its larger interest under the Consolidated Mortgage."

We call the attention of Second Mortgage Bondholders to the above decision, trusting that they will see where their interests lie.

Copies of the opinion of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holders on application to the Secretary of this committee.

The depository for the bonds is the New-York Security and Trust Co., No. 46 Wall St., New-York.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman,
DUMONT CLARKE, Vice-Chairman,
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, JR., } Committee.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.
S. E. KILNER, Secretary.

120 Broadway, New-York, March 5, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promtly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY
FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
4 % Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

A general meeting of the holders of the above certificates will be held at the office of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, 15 Broad Street, New-York City, on Thursday, March 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article 11 of the bondholders' agreement, dated July 12, 1894.

By order of the Committee,
F. S. BANGS, Chairman.
M. S. DECKER, Secretary.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New-York, March 13, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 106.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20, inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

Office of the KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO.,
Keokuk, Iowa, March 13, 1895.

Notice.—The usual semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of earnings, payable on the 1st day of April next at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 8, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 17, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, March 12, 1895.
FORTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, April 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
26 Court St., Brooklyn, New-York.
March 11, 1895.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. March 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 1, 1895.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, March 12, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, April 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, March 19, and reopen on Friday, April 5, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Cooper Union Mass Meeting
FOR
Liberal Sunday Laws.
THURSDAY EVE., MARCH 14th.
EMINENT SPEAKERS. LEMLEIN'S BAND.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

SAYS THE DATES WERE CHANGED

Expert Carvalho Testifies Against Kellam, Who Is Charged with Forgery—Justice Grady a Witness.

Some damaging testimony was produced yesterday against R. M. Kellam, the promoter, who is on trial before Recorder Goff for forgery in the second degree.

He is charged by E. N. Simmons with having altered the dates on certain notes given by Mr. Simmons toward a syndicate for the purchase of whisky certificates.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, took the notes and made tests in the presence of the jury to determine whether or not the dates had been changed. Before Mr. Carvalho began, Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Kellam, to concede that the original month on the notes had been June.

"We will concede nothing of the kind," retorted Mr. Purdy. "If these notes were dated June, then we are gone. If they are not, then you are gone. Let the expert go on with his work. We are not afraid of the result. If you are not, there is no use asking me to concede anything."

The expert spread out a large number of bottles, papers, cotton, and other material used in the work he was to do. The jury watched him with great interest. Mr. Carvalho's tests filled the room with an odor that was almost suffocating. When he finished he gave testimony that must have filled Mr. Purdy with dismay.

He announced that the first note, bearing the present date of July 18, had not been touched, and that the date upon it was the original. The second, he contended, had originally been dated "June 20, and changed to Oct. 20." The third and last had originally been dated "June 25," then changed to "July 31," and then altered a second time to "Oct. 25."

Police Justice Grady, who was called by the prosecution, gave evidence quite as much against Kellam. The Justice said that he had held the preliminary examination in the present case, and that he had questioned the defendant in regard to the changed notes, and that the latter had told him that the original dates of the notes was June, but that as he failed to negotiate them he took them to a young man in Pine Street, whom he had seen do that kind of work before, and got him to alter the dates to October.

He was certain that he was right about the dates, the Justice said. He could not recall the name of the young man who did the work of changing the dates, but he was certain the defendant told him the work was done under his orders.

The case will go on to-day.

Camille D'Arville's Humanity.

Camille D'Arville has come to the relief of Joseph Loewer, whose baby cannot be buried, because Undertaker Sanders holds the deed for his plot in the Lutheran Cemetery as security for a debt of $12.50, contracted for the burial of another child. Under the rules of the cemetery a grave cannot be opened without the production of the deed, and Mr. Sanders refused to give up his security until his debt was paid.

Loewer is practically penniless, and he appealed on Tuesday to the Board of Health for relief, but that body had no power to come to his aid. Miss D'Arville read the story of his trouble in the papers yesterday, and at once sent to him, offering to pay the debt and the expenses of the funeral. The child will be buried to-day, at the expense of the prima donna.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Attachments covering the stock on hand and in process of manufacture were served on the Globe Hosiery Company of Danielsonville, Conn., yesterday, by Worcester and local creditors, including all the employes. George H. Rice, the manager, has left town. It is expected that the company will be forced into insolvency, as the stock is small, compared with the debts. Mr. Rice managed the same mill one year ago, at that time failing. The mill and the machines are owned by Mr. Sanford of Fall River.

—An execution for $65,887 has been received by the Sheriff against the New-York Electrical Engineering Company of 87 Pearl Street in favor of Wareham & Hughes for balance due on the construction of an electrical trolley railway from Pittsburg to Munhall Station, Penn. The total amount of the contract was $94,000. The firm claimed that it did work to the amount of $84,000 and received $19,050 in payment. Judge Giegerich has appointed R. A. Stackpoole receiver for the company.

—Ernest and Frederick Weber, composing the poultry firm of E. Weber & Co., Washington Market, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Arras, giving preferences to the following creditors, the amounts not being mentioned: Thomas Gatty, Edson Brothers, John C. Kaiser, Casper Mahr & Co., Hezekiah Warner, Horatio Litchfield, Nicholson & Co., F. M. Smith, Hugo Josephy, Henry F. Lawrence & Co., Austin & Co., George Lawrence, E. W. Inglee, W. C. Laidy, and Nicholas Weber.

—Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court appointed Thomas P. Wickes receiver yesterday of the individual property of Coffin & Stanton, bankers and brokers, in supplementary proceedings brought by Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the Bank of Huntington, West Va., which obtained a judgment for $9,117 against the firm. Newman Erb was appointed receiver of the copartnership property in the United States court in October last.

—Judgment for $4,917 was entered yesterday against Charles W. Bertaux, who did business as Charles W. Bertaux & Co., ship brokers, at 15 Whitehall Street, in favor of Maguire & Rogers on demand notes dated June 30, 1887, given by him for losses claimed to have been made in grain speculations. Mr. Bertaux put in as a defense that he gave the notes to the firm under threats that it would post him on the Produce Exchange.

—B. Gerson Oppenheim was appointed receiver yesterday for the firm of Hagan, White & Co., which manufactures gold and silver mounted canes and umbrellas at 248 West Twenty-third Street, in the suit brought by James W. Hagan against his partners, Nicholas J. White and Henry C. Connell, to dissolve the firm. The liabilities are $5,574, and the assets are not stated.

—Judgment for $1,418 was entered yesterday against Charles J. Keisler in favor of the Richardson Silk Company. He was an employe of the company, and it was alleged that between July 1, 1894, and Jan. 20, 1895, he appropriated to his own use goods to the amount of $1,300.

—Bennett & Felt, dealers in mantels and tiles at 248 West Twenty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Jandon without preference. The firm has a factory at Fairhaven, Vt. It gave a chattel mortgage on merchandise to M. A. Felt for $2,200 on Jan. 23.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Charles D. J. Noelke, dealer in exchange, railroad, and steamship tickets at 143 Bowery. It was obtained by A. Stern for $1,850 in favor of the East Side Bank.

—Kirk W. Magill, a Philadelphia stock broker, failed yesterday. The suspension is regarded as unimportant.

THE REPORT REJECTED

Considered by the Board of Trade a Plea for the Elevated.

URGED BY THOSE WHO PREPARED IT

Mr. Low Declares that, if Adopted, It Would Be a Dampener on Rapid Transit—A Pooling Bill Favored.

The Directors of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, at a meeting yesterday afternoon at 203 Broadway, rejected the rapid transit report presented Feb. 13 by F. B. Thurber for the Committee on Railway Transportation, because it was the sentiment of the majority that the report was a special plea for the elevated railroad system, and seemed to commit the board to an attitude of hostility to the proposed underground railway. The board, however, adopted two resolutions accompanying the report.

President Darwin R. James presided.

In opening the debate on the rapid transit report Chairman Thurber of the committee announced that the closing paragraphs of the original report had been so amended as to read as follows:

It is undoubtedly true that corporations are selfish, but there are situations where their interests are in accord with the highest public interest, and that there is a larger phase in the question of rapid transit than the construction of an underground road, the present able commission recognize. While not adopting all the recommendations of the board of experts which they appointed, they realize the probable obstacles and delays of the new system, and that the possibilities of increased usefulness of present transit facilities should not be disregarded. They have therefore recommended amendments by the Legislature to the present rapid transit act which will enable a two-thirds vote of the present commission (instead of a unanimous vote) to authorize increased facilities by the present surface roads. That this is wise no student of the problem can question. We want the highest measure of public accommodation which either public or private capital can give. "Competition is the life of trade," and if private capital can be induced to compete with public capital we may reasonably hope for the largest possible measure of accommodation for the public.

Resolved, That we favor all improvements in our system of transit; that the great forces of steam and electricity should be utilized to their utmost; that all facilities which can be provided for rapid transit in the City of New-York are not likely to exceed its growing demands, and that capital invested in these facilities should be encouraged by adequate privileges upon payment of reasonable compensation therefor.

Resolved, That the Committee on Railway Transportation of this body is hereby directed to cooperate with the Rapid Transit Commission and other bodies to secure the largest measure of transit facilities at the smallest cost to the citizens of New-York.

Lawrence J. Callanan asked why any report on the subject of rapid transit was submitted to the board.

"Who asked for the report?" he queried. "Was there a demand for it?"

"The subject of rapid transit is certainly one that comes properly before this board for consideration," answered Mr. Thurber.

"I am very glad," said President James, "that a report on that subject has been presented here."

"So am I glad," said Mr. Callanan. "I am always in favor of such things—at the proper time. This is not an opportune time for it. This report proposes to give to the elevated railroads privileges that they refused some time ago. The chances then for underground rapid transit were dark. Tammany Hall, which then controlled the city, was opposed to it, and the elevated railroads were opposed to it.

"The Chamber of Commerce first took up the cudgels for rapid transit. Ex-Mayor Hewitt said that he had consulted with engineers and decided that an underground railway was the only solution to the rapid-transit problem.

"Now, just as we are in hopes of getting rapid transit," he said, "we ask the Legislature to put an obstacle in the way. If we pass these resolutions we put ourselves in a position of obstruction."

G. Waldo Smith expressed surprise that objection should be made to the resolutions.

"I can't for the life of me see," he said, "why any one should object to them."

Mr. Callanan thereupon withdrew his objection to the resolutions, but not to the main report.

William H. Wiley said that, as most of the present members of the board would be dead before the underground railroad was completed, he thought the report of the committee was most timely.

William H. Parsons moved that the resolutions alone be adopted, and the rest of the report be tabled.

"I am not as sensitive on the subject of elevated railroads as Mr. Callanan," said Mr. Thurber. "I think we should take a broad view of the situation. We should get the best transit facilities at the lowest cost. We are not getting rapid transit on the surface roads. I am in favor of leaving this problem with the Rapid-Transit Commission, but it is competent for us to advise with it. As I understand it, a company taking the contract for the underground road, and failing to fulfill its obligations, is to forfeit $1,000,000. How easy it would be for a company to get $50,000,000 from the city and fritter it away, and it would only have to pay $1,000,000 indemnity! Many Broadway merchants are opposed to the underground road."

"How long," asked Mr. Callanan, "would it take the elevated railroad company to build a third track? It would take fifteen years, because it would have to obtain consents from property owners and there would be endless litigation for damages in addition to the litigation already pending."

"That objection is partly true," said Simon Sterne, one of the committee which submitted the report, "but I think the question of additional damages would be left for the courts to determine afterward. An additional track would certainly obstruct light and air, but no court, in my opinion, would enjoin the railroad company from going on with the third track until suits were settled, when the work was in the interests of the public."

"I think," said Mr. Thurber, "that the report is fair and for the public interest. At least, the resolutions should be adopted."

"The sentiment of the report," said William H. Parsons, "seems strongly in favor of the elevated railroads and not for the underground system, though it does not commit itself in those words. If we adopt the report, we will put ourselves on record as opposed to the underground railroad, and we ought not to do that. The elevated railroad will have all the business it can handle even if the underground railroad is built."

"Why," said Mr. Thurber, "the committee amended that report because we feared such a construction might be put upon it."

John A. Elmendorf, another member of the committee, denied that the report was unfavorable to the proposed underground road. He said that the elevated railroad traffic now was congested.

The motion to adopt the two resolutions appended to the report was then carried. The motion to lay the report on the table was defeated, and a debate on the question of its adoption followed.

Simon Sterne made a short speech in favor of the report.

"No one," he said, "ought to accuse this committee of favoritism to the elevated railroad. But it is a fact that the road is there, and there is nothing to indicate that it will be superseded by anything better in the immediate future. A number of years must elapse before an improvement upon it is made. Some say we will get rapid transit in five years, and others think we won't get it until we go to the other world. All we propose now is to give the existing roads additional facilities to carry passengers until something better is devised. I can't see how this report can be constructed as inimical to the underground railroad. It contains the report of experts appointed by the committee and reported to the committee."

Mr. Callanan asked if the report of experts had not been already rejected by the Rapid-Transit Commission, and Mr. Sterne said he believed not.

"I agree with Mr. Sterne," said Mr. Parsons, "in respect to the necessity for increased accommodation and the desirability of giving to the elevated and surface roads all they can reasonably ask for, but we have done it when we have adopted these resolutions. We risk being misinterpreted if we adopt the report."

John M. Fitzpatrick declared that the report was an able document and should be adopted.

"The report is a special plea for the elevated railroads," declared William McCarroll. "This is an inopportune time to say that the elevated railroad is able to give all the needed rapid-transit facilities."

Seth Low said that this report, if adopted, would be a dampener on rapid transit.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the report, and it was rejected by 11 to 10.

Mr. Thurber then rendered the following report to the board. It was adopted without dissent:

Your Committee on Railway Transportation respectfully reports that the Fifty-third Congress, recently adjourned, neglected the opportunity it had to pass several important measures affecting the business interests of the country, among which were a pooling bill and the adjustment of the indebtedness to the Government of the Pacific Railroads. The welfare of the commercial interests of the country is inseparably connected with those of labor and transportation. Transportation lines are the circulation of the industrial and commercial body, and if this is interrupted the body is paralyzed.

The community of interests between the agricultural, mercantile, mining, transportation, and labor interests of the country is gradually becoming apparent. The number of railroad employes alone exceeds 1,000,000, and these 1,000,000 men come in contact with, and their work affects, a large proportion of the population of the country. The last report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that we have 176,461 miles of railroad in the United States, with a capital of $10,506,000,000, represented by $4,668,935,000 of stocks and $4,504,000,000 of bonds, the balance being represented by miscellaneous securities.

The extreme depression in this interest is shown in the fact that $2,859,334,000, or 61.24 per cent. of the total stock outstanding, paid dividends last year, and that, of the stock paying dividends, about 5 per cent. of the aggregate stock paid between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent.; about 12 per cent. of the aggregate stock paid between 5 per cent. and 6 per cent.; about 5 per cent. of the aggregate stock paid between 6 per cent. and 7 per cent., and about 6 per cent. of the aggregate stock paid from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The amount of mortgage bonds paying no interest was $492,276,960, or 10.93 per cent. of the total of mortgage bonds, and the amount of income bonds paying no interest was $204,864,269, or 82.56 per cent. of the total of income bonds. The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $1,120,751,874, while the net income available for dividends was but $111,058,034. The operating expenses alone for that year were $827,921,299.

From these figures the magnitude of our transportation interest and its important bearing upon all labor and all other interests will be evident. Twenty years ago many students of the transportation question among business men feared that consolidation and combination among railroads would result in their charging exorbitant rates for transportation, but the experience of the last two decades, during which the decline in the rates for transportation has been larger and more continuous than in any other interest, has conclusively shown that there is no longer any danger of exorbitant rates. But there is a danger of unjust discrimination between shippers.

The National Board of Trade, at its recent annual meeting in Washington, unanimously adopted the following resolution concerning pooling:

Whereas, The National Board of Trade, through its representatives, at a conference of mercantile and transportation interests and railroad commissions, held in Washington, June 13 last, approved of House Railroad bill No

AN ECONOMICAL CONGRESS

Mr. Dockery Makes a Statement About the Appropriations.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISONS

He Produces Figures that Are Far from Flattering to the Preceding Republican Congresses.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A statement by A. M. Dockery of Missouri appears in The Congressional Record in accordance with the usual "leave to print."

This statement strongly refutes the assertions of those members of the House of Representatives and others who contend that the Congress just adjourned was a billion-dollar Congress, and presents figures to show that appropriations were reduced very greatly below those of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. Mr. Dockery asserts that his purpose, as stated, is not to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the financial situation, but rather to succinctly review its most important features.

Starting out upon the subject of the surplus in the Treasury, including the gold reserve at the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, he proceeds to declare that the Government receipts during the Harrison administration were, in round numbers, $157,000,000 in excess of the receipts during Mr. Cleveland's first administration; while the expenditures of Mr. Harrison's administration, including all the bonds purchased and premiums paid, were greater than the expenditures under Mr. Cleveland by $240,301,786.

More bonds, he says, were purchased under Cleveland than under Harrison, Cleveland having purchased $338,074,850, Harrison $250,093,650, and then he continues: "It is not surprising that Cleveland, on entering upon a second term, found a depleted Treasury."

Following his discussion on the condition of the financial situation, he devotes his attention briefly to the "untoward Treasury situation at the beginning of this administration," which, he remarks, "has been intensified by unfavorable business conditions which had their origin in the Autumn of 1890, after the failure of the Baring Brothers. The industrial paralysis which began then has since enlarged its scope until it now substantially encircles the globe."

Continuing, Mr. Dockery declares his opposition to the issue of Government bonds. "The Democratic Party," he says, "is opposed to an increase of the interest bearing debt so long as it is possible to escape it, and the House endeavored to avoid the necessity of a bond issue by reducing expenditures. It has not accomplised all that was possible to be done; but in the presence of the official figures this Congress," he says, "is fairly entitled to the commendation of the people."

To the statement is appended an official table showing the appropriations made by the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, which include the fiscal years from 1891 to 1896. The table shows that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress were $1,035,680,109.94, of the Fifty-second Congress $1,027,104,547.92, and the appropriations of the present Congress $990,338,691.04. In other words, he says this Congress has reduced the appropriations under those of the Fifty-first Congress $45,341,418.90, and below those of the last Congress $36,765,856.88.

It is also noticed that appropriations of the Congress "commonly known as the Reed Congress" are claimed by Republicans to have been but $988,417,183.34. The "Specific" appropriations, Mr. Dockery admits, amounted to this sum, but he insists that it is also true that the specific and indefinite appropriations together exceeded the billion by more than $35,000,000, and, backing up this assertion with tables which he submits, he challenges a denial of the accuracy of his statements, the truth of which he avers will be substantiated in every particular by a reference to the laws of the Fifty-first Congress.

It is also brought forth by Mr. Dockery that the liabilities imposed upon future Congresses amount to but $21,686,764, and these are largely on account of new ships, public buildings, fortification defenses, and other public works, and are to be provided for by the next or succeeding Congresses, for the reason that the money will not be required during the coming fiscal year. The appropriations of the Congress, it is further declared, are $16,434,480.49 less than the estimates submitted by the departments, and $8,030,909.03 more than as they passed the House. The bills were increased by the Senate $19,170,136.04, of which amount the House, in order to reach an agreement before the close of the session, was compelled to yield to the Senate the $8,000,000 above mentioned.

The statement closes with the declaration that the expenditures of the Administration have been enormously reduced; no new taxes have been levied, except to equalize taxation by laying its burdens upon the rich as well as the poor, while every description of undue appropriation of public money, with the exceptions noted, has been prevented. The methods of business of the Government have been greatly simplified. "These results have been achieved by the House, and in this respect we have fully met the demands of the people."

AMERICAN CLOTH TRADE IN BRADFORD

Consul Meeker Reports Increased Demand for New-York Products.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Department of State has received a supplementary consular report on the sale of American cloth at Bradford, England. Consul Meeker says that since his first communication he has further investigated the subject and has learned that one Bradford house was furnished samples of certain grades of woolen cloth produced in the United States. This house has since sent its traveling men and agents to India, Italy, South America, and France, carrying this line of American goods.

This firm, Mr. Meeker says, has a large trade in India, and has sent its suitable to that market, a fabric manufactured in New-York. The samples have been shown in Italy, France, and South America at from 55 to 65 cents per yard, which prices, the firm thinks, will prove very popular. When samples of these goods were shown in Paris, the French merchants said they "were of wonderful value," and that there would undoubtedly be a sale for them in time, though at present there was no demand. "Good orders," he says, "are expected for them from Italy and Brazil."

The Bradford merchants have cabled the New-York firm to send them immediately one case of assorted black-blue cloth, and stated that if the goods came up to the sample large orders might be expected.

Kiernan Pleads Guilty.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—Sylvester J. Kiernan, the insurance agent who defrauded a number of companies, pleaded guilty to-day to seven charges of embezzlement and two of forgery. The companies he victimized were the Northern of London, Manchester, London Assurance, Orient of Hartford, American, Niagara, and Imperial of New-York. The total amount involved was $8,699.66. Kiernan will be sentenced on Friday, when a numerously signed petition for clemency will be presented.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Block Front on Amsterdam Avenue Sold for Improvement—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for Hirsh Brothers and Morris Steinhardt to Peter Wagner and Robert Wallace the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, eight lots in all, 201.10 by 100. The purchasers will build seven first-class apartment houses on the plot.

Mr. Edward Tipping has sold, at about $40,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 150 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2. This is the last of a row recently completed.

Mr. James A. Hayden has sold, at about $85,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 10 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 60 with extension by 100.5.

Mr. Abraham Bernheimer has sold for improvement the four-story brownstone dwelling 40 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103. A business building will take its place.

Mr. Charles E. Runk has sold, at $34,500, six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, to B. Maguire, who will erect a row of dwellings on the plot.

William Buhler has sold to Franz Merz the four-story dwelling, 20 by 60 by 100, 53 West Eighty-eighth Street, on private terms.

Messrs. Wilmerding & Field have sold for Col. J. H. Gray to Henry S. Wilson, at about $33,000, the three-story brick dwelling 26 West Thirty-sixth Street, 15 by 98.9.

Mr. A. B. Kight has sold to a Mr. Ferguson the four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling 305 West Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. Joseph L. Buttenwieser is the purchaser of the property at 239 to 243 West Fifteenth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $20,000, to the American Savings Bank, plaintiff, the five-story brownstone flat, 40 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 143 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 432 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, as follows: Nos. 192, 197, and 197½ Worth Street; 192 is on the south side, extending to 8 Mulberry Street, 40.3 by 41.3 by 36.8 by —, with four-story brick tenement, with basement stores and with entrance at south corner of Mulberry and Worth Streets; 197 and 197½ Worth Street are opposite, the plot being triangular, 47 by 38.2 by 34.7, with four-story brick tenement, with basement stores and one-story brick store. Also, 652 and 654 Water Street, north side, 223.7 feet east of Scammel Street, 44.2 by 85.8 by 43.11 by 83.11, with four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 209 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,325.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. Fry, referee, 226 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 266.0½ feet west of Second Avenue, 18.11½ by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,470.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Clarence W. Francis, referee, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street, 18.7 by 90; also 530 Eleventh Avenue, adjoining, 18.6 by 60, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, on corner, $5,010; on 530, $7,700.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, referee, Morris Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 85.7 by 28.8 by 71.7, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,760.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, two lots, together, 50.8 by 99 by 50 by 107.6, on east side of Aqueduct Avenue, 76 feet north of Buchanan Place.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $8,000, respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 148 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 168 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,250.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 550 Broome Street, north side, 175 feet east of Varick Street, 25 by 84.4, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $28,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, southwest corner Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 40 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $23,120; on prior mortgage, $52,500.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 314 East Third Street, south side, 160.9 feet west of Avenue D, 22.7 by 106, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,150.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: 128 and 130 East Fifty-first Street, south side, the first 20 by about 98.5, and the other 20.2 by 71.10, two four-story brick dwellings. Also, Boulevard, east side, beginning at northerly corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, corner lot being 24.11 by 100; next a plot 75 by 100, adjoining, with two-story brick building at one side and four-story brick stable at other; next adjoining plot, 49.11 by 100, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, two-story brick dwelling and store, by William Sperb, Jr., of 62 West Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Charles Wirth of 72 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; cost, $50,000.

1,765 Sedgwick Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, by Philip Rodenbach of 452 West Forty-fourth Street; cost, $2,500.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 375 feet west of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by William Drought of 212 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $70,000.

Cuthbert Avenue, south side, 500 feet east of Riverdale Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Charles Pape; cost, $2,200.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 36 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two five-story brick flats, by Nathan Low of 102 West Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $36,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 208 feet east of Third Avenue, nine five-story brick flats, by Edward H. Pirson of 721 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; cost, $135,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, four-story brick tenement, by Paul G. Decker of 1,575 Cauldwell Avenue; cost, $10,000.

Boulevard, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, three five-story brick flats, by John D. Taylor of 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $130,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 59 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Susie E. Potter of 751 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $3,500.

Union Avenue, northeast corner of Home Street, three-story frame dwelling, by Herman B. Schneider of 1,154 Union Avenue; cost, $6,000.

280 Avenue C, by City of New-York, alterations to one-story brick stable; cost, $975.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-first Street, by Louisa E. Todd, alterations to nine-story brick hotel; cost, $5,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, by Michael Brennan, alterations to ten-story brick hotel; cost, $8,000.

138 and 140 West Thirty-first Street, by P. E. Sanford and others, alterations to three-story brick office building and stable; cost, $1,000.

47 Cortlandt Street, by Mrs. H. D. Campman, alterations to six-story brick store; cost, $1,500.

628 Hudson Street, by Robert Buttlar, alterations to three-story brick store and lofts; cost, $3,500.

11 Barclay Street, by Cecilia E. Melletta, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $500.

360 Tenth Avenue, by Alexander Klinkowstein, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

3 Rivington Street, by Charles L. Stickney, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $2,700.

Spencer Place, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by Thomas O'Brien, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

26 Clinton Street, by Sailors' Snug Harbor, alterations to seven-story and basement brick factory and store; cost, $6,000.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, to Charles C. Stelle, at $293.86, the right, title, and interest of Michael J. Lane in the two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling 717 President Street, 16.8 by 95.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Josephine B. Ralph, plaintiff, at $3,100, the two-story frame dwelling 75 Williams Avenue, with lot 50 by 100.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to John Kerwin, at $5,100, the three-story frame dwelling 136 Frost Street, with lot 50 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Eighty-second Street, north side, 220 feet east of Twenty-first Avenue, two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 37; cost, $4,100. J. H. Oliver, owner.

East Nineteenth Street, west side, 83 feet north of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame house, 27 by 27.6; cost, $5,000. W. L. Beers, owner.

Degraw Street, north side, 20 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, four two-story and basement brick houses, 20 by 45, for two families each; cost, $3,000 each. Van Ness Brother owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 13.

85TH ST, 118 West; Arturo Cuyas to Robert A. C. Smith..... $23,500
85TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x102.2; Henry E. Floyd to Alice C. Floyd..... 1
TOWER PLACE, s s, 150 ft e of Webster Av, 64.3x46.5x30x53.11x94.8 x100; Margaret Dean to Simon E. Bernheimer and wife..... 1
TRINITY AV, w s, 75 ft e of 163d St, 25x100; Mary Christensen to Kate Fleig..... 1,800
10TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Jacob Polatschek..... 35,500
70TH ST, n s, 206.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x102.2; Edward Weinberger and wife to Meta Salberg..... 18,000
WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 135.7 ft n of Quarry Road, 81.7x30.5x88.3x 100x112.5; the Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association to Joseph P. O'Donnell..... 9,125
LOT 400, map of Section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Amelia Naumann..... 1,100
SUFFOLK ST, 71; Jacob Muglosky to Sarah Muglosky, ½ part..... 1
WOLFE PLACE, n s, 55 ft e of Inwood Av, runs n 186.5x s w 132.3 ft to Inwood Av x s 66.1 ft to Place, x e 55 ft; Seth S. Terry to Everett P. Wheeler..... 10
UNION SQUARE, s w corner of 17th St, 31.6x150; also, 17th St, s s, 150 ft w of Union Square, 25x92; George G. Gulon and wife to Mayer Kahn. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mayer Kahn and wife to Cornelia Wadsworth.. 1
7TH AV, 253 and 255; the executors of Charles E. Larned to John G. Norris..... 1
34TH ST, 452 West; the executors of Mathilda E. Coddington, deceased, to William and Louis Hassenfratz..... 13,000
ELIZABETH ST, 81; the executrix of Ann Donovan to Mary A. Conway. 1
CHERRY ST, 366; Catharine and Frederick Sackett to Elise Hoeberman..... 12,000
MAIDEN LANE, 54, and 29 and 31 Liberty St; Joseph Fahys and wife to Bertha A. Fahys..... ..
BROADWAY, 218 and 220, s e corner Broadway and Ann St and Park Row; James G. Bennett to Edgar Logan..... 1
GREENE ST, 103 and 105; Cornelia Wadsworth to Mayer Kahn..... 1
WEST ST, n e corner of Horatio St, 20.5x98.7x20x75; George Landon, referee, to Washington Life Insurance Company..... 16,200
WEST ST, e s, 61.3 ft n of Horatio St, 20.5x69.2x20.4x70.7; same to same..... 8,000
HORATIO ST, n s, 75 ft e of West St, 25x81.6; same to same..... 8,000
WEST ST, e s, 20.5 ft n of Horatio St, 20.5x72.1x20.6x73.7; same to same..... 10,000
MERCER ST, 193 and 195; Cornelius Wadsworth to Mayer Kahn..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 362; Daniel Coakley against Joseph Lewin, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)..... 1
WEST END AV, 216; Francis Wagner against Charles E. Schuyler, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
57TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 50 ft front; Florence B. Poole against Rosalle Bowsky and others, (action to recover possession.)..... 1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 16.6 ft n of 183d St, 17.6 ft front; Bathgate Av and 183d St, n w corner; William H. Lane against Charles Barnes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
HENRY ST, 57; Thomas P. Allen against Catharine C. Allen, (action to debar claim.)..... 1
65TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 20 ft front; German Hospital and Dispensary Allen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
86TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue B, 73 ft front; German Hospital and Dispansary against Alice Tully and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
145TH ST, s e corner of Boulevard; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Angela M. Devlin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
DALY AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of Tremont Av, 86 ft front; Henry Schopper against Walter Wilcox, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)..... 1
HESTER ST, n s, 60 ft w of Forsyth St, 60.1 ft front; Pius Sauer against Max Kauffman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)..... 1
30TH ST, s s, 370.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21 ft front; Adaline D. Townsend against Bernard Fitzsimons, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1
MOTT ST, 110; Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, against James W. Ketcham, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLEBY, Edgar S., to C. H. Pohle..... $11,477
BAETT, Frederick S., and another executors, to Emma Wille..... 1
BEAVER, Emily, to Pauline Silverstein..... 3,000
CHURCHILL, Lily W., executrix, to Lily W. Churchill, trustee..... 1
DE WITT, George G., and another, executors, to George G. De Witt and others, trustees..... 1
DE WITT, Lockman & De Witt, to Jacob Mittnacht, trustee..... 500
DUFFY, Lucy, to Sigmund Lewy..... 7,000
FRAZIER, Charles, to Kate Hurst... 12,000
HALSEY, Stephen R., executor, to S. B. Halsey, trustee..... 10,000
SAME, as trustee, to Kate S. Nelson. 10,000
MORRIS, John A., trustee, to Joseph Schnetter..... 15,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to D. C. Moran, two mortgages)..... 42,134
SIRE, Meyer L., to E. F. Browning.. 10,000
THE Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company to F. B. Blake, executors and trustees..... 10,000
THE Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Anna Simonds..... 10,000
SAME to Caroline McCormick..... 14,250
TAYLOR, Edwin M., trustee, to William T. Salter..... 11,000
WINSLOW, Edward M., trustee, to William F. Brush..... 1
TODD, Jason S., to Edward Winslow. 1
THE Security Building Loan Mortgage Company to Royal Benefit Society..... 1,500
TOUP, Mary E., to V. L. Dunham.. 1

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST, 338 East; Giovanini Longo against Angelo Calia and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 78, 24th Ward; Abial B. Hawkins, trustee, against Ellsworth F. Hawkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INWOOD AV, e s, 575 ft s of Wolff Place, 117.5 ft front; Florence Frazee against Mary Scully, (action to declare deed void.)
MADISON ST, 362; Daniel Coakley against Joseph Lewin, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
WEST END AV, 216; Francis Wagner against Charles E. Schuyler, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
57TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 50 ft front; Florence B. Poole against Rosalle Bowsky and others, (action to recover possession.)
BATHGATE AV, w s, 16.6 ft n of 183d St, 17.6 ft front; Bathgate Av and 183d St, n w corner; William H. Lane against Charles Barnes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HENRY ST, 57; Thomas P. Allen against Catharine C. Allen, (action to debar claim.)
65TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 20 ft front; German Hospital and Dispensary Allen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
86TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue B, 73 ft front; German Hospital and Dispansary against Alice Tully and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
145TH ST, s e corner of Boulevard; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Angela M. Devlin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DALY AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of Tremont Av, 86 ft front; Henry Schopper against Walter Wilcox, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
HESTER ST, n s, 60 ft w of Forsyth St, 60.1 ft front; Pius Sauer against Max Kauffman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
30TH ST, s s, 370.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21 ft front; Adaline D. Townsend against Bernard Fitzsimons, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MOTT ST, 110; Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, against James W. Ketcham, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 92 ft front; George Zioli against George F. Johnson, owner; Francesco Padulo and Lawrence Martin, contractors..... $112
94TH ST, West, 33 and 33½; Giovanni Dosso against S. B. Steinman, owner; George Cohen, contractor..... 200
53D ST, West, 528 to 536; Carbon Paint Company against William H. Brandt, owner and contractor..... 75
102D ST AND MANHATTAN AV, n e corner; Andrew M. Mathews against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; Harry Van Orden, contractor..... 674
102D ST, West, 71 to 77; Gundlach & Koch against Frank W. Gilbert, owner; Cecilia McKenna, contractor..... 654
118TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 50.11 ft front; Pasquale Altieri against Sarah J. Stule, owner; George McEntee, contractor..... 448
122D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 375 ft front; Emilio Vigna against Thomas Donahue, contractor; James M. Britton, owner..... 5,745

CASINO COMPANY IN COURT AGAIN

Property Owner Complains that the Taxes Have Not Been Paid.

Robert F. Bixby, one of the owners and trustees of the estate on which stands the Casino property, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, has brought an action in the Eighth District Court, which is returnable this morning, for the ejectment of the Casino Company and its under tenants from the premises.

Dispossess papers have been served on Rudolph Aronson, the President of the company, who has retained the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall to fight the case.

The landlord's petition alleges that on May 1, 1882, the premises were leased to the New-York Concert Company for a term of ten years, and in 1892 the lease was renewed for a further term of ten years, one of the conditions being that the lessee should pay all taxes and assessments, and that on July 31, 1894, all the right, title, and interest of this company was sold at public auction by order of the Supreme Court, and was purchased by Moses Weinman, who subsequently assigned it to the Casino Company, which has been in possession ever since.

The petitioner claims that the latter company has neglected to pay the taxes for 1893, amounting to $4,500, and those of 1894, amounting to $4,475, and asks the court to give him possession of the premises, as the lessees have shown no disposition to pay, despite the frequent notices sent to them of their indebtedness.

Recorded Leases.

CASH, Alexander, to Jacob Emsheimer; 143 West 75th St, 1½ years. $2,400
HAWKES, Richard W., to Philip Goodfelsch; store 2,214 8th Av, 5 1-12 years..... 1,320
KENNA, James, to John Nickles; 303 West 13th St, store, 3 years..... 564
LIVINGSTON, Ann L., to Mary L. Harrison to Herman Behr & Co.; 75 Beekman St, 5 years..... 3,350
WEMBACHER, Christian W., to Otto B. Schmidt, store, &c., 2,405 2d Av, 5 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ALSDORF, Edward G., to Emily Beach; n s of 71st St, 353 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... $17,500
SAME to James G. Wilson; 339 West 71st St, 1 year..... 718
BAUM, Biene, and another to H. D. Carter and another, trustees; s s of 120th St, 141.8 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 4,500
BRAINE, Elizabeth A., and another to L. B. Smith and others, trustees; 23 Frankfort St, 3 years..... 8,000
BAKER, James, and wife to E. B. Mowbray; 540 and 542 Broome St, 5 years..... 13,000
COLGATE, M. J., to Charles L. Tiffany; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 18,000
COLLINS, Patrick C., and wife to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 330 East 9th St, 3 years..... 12,000
COCHRANE, Charles, and others to Catharine T. Schieffelin; s s of 34th st, 186.9 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.... 13,000
DIXON, Joseph, to Catharine M. Hale; s s of Rae St, 102.3 ft e of Balcom Av, 3 years..... 1,200
EPSTEIN, Max, and wife to Elizabeth Berbert; 102 Hester St, demand..... 13,000
SAME to the New-York Agency Company; same property, 5 years.. 23,000
FLEIG, Kate, to Mary Christenson; w s of Grove or Trinity Av, 75 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 800
GROSSARTH, Mathias, and another to Benjamin M. Hartshorne; 309 East 105th St, 3 years..... 12,500
HOGAN, Thomas, and wife to Gustav Mendelsen; n s of 84th St, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000
HAEFELI, Gustave A. Pitkig and another; s s of 54th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,500
HASBROUCK, Amelia, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 147 West 126th St, 3 years..... 13,000
HIRSCH, Frederick, to Rachel Laguna; 2,387 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,700
HOEBERMANN, Elise, to Catharine Sackett; 366 Cherry St, 1 year..... 4,000
HASSENFRATZ, William, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 452 West 84th St, 3 years..... 5,000
ILSEIN, George, to Benjamin M. Hartshorne; 307 East 105th St, 3 years..... 12,500
LOFTUS, William L., and wife to F. W. Larow; w s of Grant Av, 30.6 ft s of 162d St, 3 years..... 1,000
LAWSON, Jacob, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Boulevard and 104th St, 1 year..... 25,000
MAGAN, Margaret, to Charles Hendricks; n s of 45th St, 117.5 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 14,000
MONTGOMERY, James L., to Peter Hassinger; n s of 134th St, 375 ft w of Lenox Av,..... collateral
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Julian G. Buckley; s s of 10th St, 200.5 ft w of Broadway, lease..... 4,000
McDONALD, Mary T., and another to Mary E. Richards; n s of 22d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,200
NORRIS, John G., to William Z. Larned, executor; 253 and 255 7th Av, 2 years..... 30,000
NORRIS, Julien G., and wife to Meyer L. Sire; 253 and 255 7th Av, installments..... 10,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to the Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association; s e s of Washington Av, 135.7 ft n of Quarry Road, demand. 4,000
POLATSCHEK, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 23,000
SAME to Adolph J. H. Meyer; e s of 10th Av, 75 ft n of 63d St, 2 years.. 6,000
RAHE, Henry F. C., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 106 Forsyth St, 1 year..... 8,000
ROSENBLUM, Morris, and wife to Marie Camenen; 453 East 57th St, note..... 400
RUCK, August H., to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 110th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 7,500
SLADE, Francis L., to New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; s s of 52d St, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 35,000
SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, and another to Edward B. Fellows; 1st St, w s, Lots 19 and 20, map of Prospect Hill, 3 years..... 2,000
SATTENSTEIN, Betsey, and another to Sarah Dinkelman; s w corner of Delancey and Pitt Sts, installments. 4,400
TINKEN, Mary A., to Rose F. Livingston; s s of 52d St, 275 ft w of 9th Av, demand..... 700
VAN RENSSELAER, Olivia P. A., and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of West End Av and 85th St, 3 years. 22,000
VOSSLER, Daniel, Jr., to Murray Hill Bank; s s of 130th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 100,000
WILLIAMS, Mary B., to Timothy R. Green, n s of 88th St, 66.8 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 2,000
WEED, Joseph E., to Union Theological Seminary of the City of New-York; s s of 78th St, 68 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000
WHELAN, William, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 130.8 ft s of 88th St, 1 year..... 500
WILLIAMS, Mary B., to F. B. Lord, as executor; n s of 88th St, 66.8 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 18,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

It is admitted now that a lender on mortgage is not prudent who does not do it.

For that reason the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, when it issued its 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, had the titles to its two power houses at Broadway & Houston Street, and Sixth & Seventh Avenues & 51st Street guaranteed by this company in the sum of $4,000,000. to protect the bondholders so far as their bonds were secured on real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS ! ! !

13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 39th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb, medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb, medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.
N. B.—Extra fine light!! Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
36 and 38 Nassau St., New York.
Money to loan, in large and small amounts, on bond and mortgage, on city property, at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. TITLES EXAMINED at low rates. No disbursements.

IF YOU want to sell. If you want to buy. If you want to rent. If you want to trade. If you want a loan on
Call or write to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
REAL ESTATE

4% MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

ONLY ONE LEFT; BEAUTIFUL NEW FOUR-story 20-foot cabinet-trimmed house; must be seen to be appreciated. STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d.

A SUPERB FULL-SIZE DWELLING, WITH 3-story dining-room extension; adjacent to 57th St. and Madison Av. Bargain!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

ONE FOUR-STORY MAGNIFICENT BROWNstone house; 90th, near Park; $27,500. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

537 AVE. C.—20 feet; 5 stories; $8,600; easy terms; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE,
OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk to bridge, 10 minutes to Wall St. or Fulton Ferries; 10 apartments; best bargain in Brooklyn; will trade for unincumbered house. Call on owner, JOS. W. HAMILTON, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,
2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,
Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy, and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

Stores, Lofts, and Offices
FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements, and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

AT LOW RATES,
LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS TO RENT in the
PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED
MANUFACTURING BUILDING,
1,941 to 1,955 Park Av.
OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON PARK AV. Easily accessible; good light everywhere; steam heat, elevators, electric lights, automatic sprinkler system. Apply to FANK ROOSEVELT, 1,945 Park Av.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE on a prominent northwest corner of 8th Av., near 34th St. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.,
59 West 33d St

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against FRED C. BLISS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as and by the street number 532 West 55th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (.00) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 5th, 1895.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York City.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet, more or less, to land now or formerly of Morris Randell, and thence northwestwardly, along said last-mentioned land, to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Emily Milledoler, as drawn from a survey of E. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen), fifteen, 16, (sixteen), 17, (seventeen), 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.)—Dated New-York, February 20th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (.00) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 5th, 1895.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York City.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet, more or less, to land now or formerly of Morris Randell, and thence northwestwardly, along said last-mentioned land, to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Emily Milledoler, as drawn from a survey of E. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen), fifteen, 16, (sixteen), 17, (seventeen), 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.)—Dated New-York, February 20th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northwestwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with said avenue seventy-five feet three inches to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northwardly along the said line of Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northwardly along the said line of Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 10.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty feet nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet six inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 12.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant seventy-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and ninety-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 18.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 19.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-nine feet westerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 20.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and ninety-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 21.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly

NOW THE TOTAL IS 104

Sailor Dalschieck Fatally Hurt by Two Brooklyn Cars.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN NOT HELD

Mayor Schieren Proposes to Arrest Presidents if the Arrest of Motormen Does Not Prevent High Speed—Fatalities.

The Brooklyn trolley cars have killed 104 men, women, and children since electricity was introduced as a motive power in the Summer of 1892.

The one hundred and fourth person to be killed was Antonio Dalschieck, a sailor, thirty-three years old, who was on shore leave, and who was stopping at 20 President Street.

He attempted late Tuesday night to cross Hamilton Avenue, near the ferry, in front of Trolley Car No. 7 of the Fifteenth Street line of the Atlantic Avenue Road. The car struck him and knocked him across the up-town track, and he was run over by Car No. 34, coming from the opposite direction. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He died in two hours. His ribs were mashed and his breastbone was broken.

Thomas Grombach and W. T. Brown, motormen on the two cars, and Henry Taschline and George Blood, conductors, were arrested. Yesterday Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, discharged the four men on the ground that there was no evidence to show that they could have prevented the accident.

Mayor Schieren has announced that he will inaugurate a new policy toward the electric surface railroads. His plan is first to arrest the motormen who run their cars faster than the law allows, and then, if this does not prove an effective remedy, he will, he says, arrest the Presidents of the companies.

In pursuance of this policy, Charles J. Franklin, recently appointed Inspector of Trolleys by Mayor Schieren, procured yesterday from Police Justice Walsh, through Assistant Corporation Counsel Angell, a warrant for the arrest of Levi Redfield, motorman of Car No. 42 of the Bergen Street line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad. Inspector Franklin timed this car last Monday as it ran through Bergen Street. It traveled 200 feet in seven seconds, which was equal to twenty miles an hour.

Mr. Franklin said in court that he had evidence against other motormen.

The full list of those killed by the Brooklyn trolley is as follows:

1892.

Edward Gleason, aged eight. Killed by a car on the Brooklyn City and Coney Island Road, July 1.

James Malley, aged eight. Killed July 10, by Car 1,027 of the Third Avenue line, at Thirty-second Street.

Frank Timms, aged seven. Killed by a Third Avenue car near President Street, July 27.

Frank Gorman, killed by a Coney Island and Brooklyn City Road trolley on Aug. 21.

Kate Stehlin, aged eleven. Killed by a Jamaica trolley car, Sept. 3. The body was cut in two.

William Gibney, conductor on the Coney Island Road. Killed near King's Highway, on Sept. 26.

Louis Reilly, aged seven. Killed by a Jay Street trolley, on Dec. 22.

Henry Trengott, aged thirty-three, 412 Van Brunt Street. Struck and spine broken on Sept. 9, at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, by a Brooklyn and Coney Island car. Lingered in the hospital until Dec. 27, 1894, when death occurred.

1893.

Terese Boice, aged seventy-one. Killed by a Fulton Street trolley car opposite her home, on Feb. 19.

Thomas Corbett, aged sixty. Killed on the Brooklyn City and Coney Island Road, Feb. 28.

Joseph Eisenhauer, aged thirteen, killed instantly on Feb. 16, near home.

Mary F. Saunders. Died in April 7, from injuries received while attempting to board a Brooklyn City trolley car at Prospect Park Plaza. He lived at 8 Park Place, Windsor Terrace.

Charles Dowd, aged ten. Killed and crushed by a Court Street trolley car at Court and Nelson Streets, on July 23.

James Devine, aged sixteen. Crushed and killed by a Brooklyn City trolley car in Second Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, on July 24.

James Pettigrew, aged seventy-seven. Died July 28, from injuries received by being struck by a trolley car on the De Kalb Avenue line. He was an assay clerk in New-York.

Madeline Walsh, aged two. Killed and mangled in her mother's sight by Car 296 of the Smith Street line, on Aug. 2. She was playing in front of her mother's store, at 296 Smith Street.

James Donnelly, aged forty-five. Killed and mangled by Trolley Car 4,440 of the Flushing Avenue line, corner of Fulton and York Streets.

Frederick Bretzke, aged thirty-six. Killed in a runaway occasioned by the trolley cars.

Rosanio Peturano, aged eighteen months. Killed in mother's presence by a Butler Street trolley car on Aug. 9.

Joseph Reilly, aged twenty. Died on Aug. 12, from injuries received from being struck by a Third Avenue trolley car at the corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

John J. Muller, aged five. Killed and mangled on Aug. 15 by Trolley Car 1,444 of the Court Street line.

Charles Simonis, aged five. Instantly killed and body mangled by Seventh Avenue trolley car near his home, on Eleventh Street.

James Bluit, aged fifty. Mangled at Fulton Ferry by a Fifth Avenue trolley car on Sept. 6, and died a few hours later.

William Carroll, aged ten. Killed on Sept. 16 by a Brooklyn City Road trolley car. Lived at 272 Wyckoff Avenue.

Irving Bogart, aged ten. Killed and mangled opposite Lefferts Place, on Flatbush Avenue. He was going to buy some candy for a birthday party.

Gussie Somers, aged one. Died from injuries received when struck by a Myrtle Avenue car on Sept. 25.

John Timony, aged six. Killed and mangled by Car 28 of the Franklin Avenue line, on Myrtle Avenue, Oct. 6. He was killed while rescuing his little two-year-old brother.

Lewis Heinz, aged eight. Killed and mangled Oct. 20, by Trolley Car 2,113 of the Greenpoint line, near Flushing Avenue. The boy was playing marbles with companions at the time.

John Lehman, aged thirty, wholesale butcher, living at 175 Lee Avenue. Killed Nov. 2 by Car 2,148 of the Gates Avenue line. He stepped from one car in front of another, directly opposite his brother-in-law's house, at 981 Gates Avenue.

Annie Morrison, aged six, killed and mangled by Trolley Car 1,712 of the Myrtle Avenue line, in front of her home, on Nov. 3.

Charles R. Van Nostrand, aged fifteen. Died from shock when his father, Charles Van Nostrand, was brought home mangled from a trolley collision.

Walter Pratt, aged six. Killed and crushed by Trolley Car 62 of the Fifth Avenue line, at Sixteenth Street, on Nov. 11. Was on his way to meet his father, a mounted policeman.

David Burke, aged seven. Killed and beheaded by Trolley Car 411 of the Flatbush Avenue line, on Nov. 18, in Flatbush.

Jesse Hatfield, aged forty-six, Park policeman. Killed at Ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, by a Coney Island trolley car on Nov. 20.

Willie Long, aged six. Killed by Trolley Car 29 of the Atlantic Avenue line, on Nov. 25. His body was cut in two at the waist.

Edward Quinn, aged forty. Killed and mangled by Car 1,564 of the Gates Avenue line, at Fulton Street and South Portland Avenue, on Nov. 27.

Johnnie Mella, aged three. Crushed to death by Trolley Car 22 of the Park and Central Avenue line, in Park Avenue, on Dec. 10.

Louis F. Hiltz, aged 26, a druggist. Killed and mangled by Trolley Car 105 of the East New-York line, on Dec. 12, at Ralph Avenue and Fulton Street.

Etta Hanson, aged six. Killed and beheaded by Third Avenue Trolley Car 322 at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Dec. 24. Four other cars passed over the body mangling it.

Nathan Brenner, aged ten. Crushed and killed by Car 2,144 of the Greenpoint line, at Grand and Havemeyer Streets, on Dec. 25. Stepped from one car to another.

Philip McDonough, aged thirty-nine. Killed and body mangled in a collision with Car 106 of the De Kalb Avenue line, on Dec. 31. He was engineer of Engine No. 27, which was running to a fire.

1894.

Nellie McKeever, aged four. Neck broken by Trolley Car 172 of the Park Avenue line, Jan. 15.

Joseph Eisenhauser, aged fifteen. Killed in Broadway on Feb. 16.

James Christie, aged fifty-nine. Killed Feb. 22 by a Brooklyn City trolley car. He was buried as an unknown, but the body was exhumed and identified. Left a family in Scotland. Was a clockmaker.

John King, aged eleven. Died March 14 from injuries received when struck by Trolley Car No. 12 of the Bergen Street line. He was thrown ten feet and ground under the fender.

Nicholas Rogers, aged thirty-five, conductor on Car No. 2,147 of the Fulton Street line. Crushed March 14, at Fulton and Sands Streets. Died April 17.

Theodore Cox, aged ten. Killed by Car No. 68 of the Fifth Avenue line, near Prospect Avenue, on April 21.

Charles Maguire, aged twenty-eight. Died on May 5 from injuries received two days before by having Car No. 1,123 of the Brooklyn City line cut off both his legs, at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues.

Howard Woolnough, aged seven. Killed and mangled by Trolley Car No. 254 of the De Kalb Avenue line, in sight of his brother, on May 12.

Michael Walsh, aged six. Killed by car No. 36 of the Butler Street line on Furman Street, May 12.

Samuel Hartholz, aged four. Both legs cut off by a trolley car of the Crosstown line in Navy Street, on May 20. Died shortly afterward.

Robert Warner, aged eight. Body cut to pieces at Second Place by trolley car No. 28S of the Smith Street line, on May 23.

Charles Johnson, aged four. Killed and beheaded by car No. 349 of the Crosstown line at Columbia and President Streets, on May 26.

James Geary, aged fifteen. Killed and mangled by trolley car No. 4,400 of the Flushing Avenue line, opposite his home, 178 Sands Street, June 30. His neck was broken.

Julius Krepp. Killed and body mangled under wheels of a trailer on the Jamaica line, July 1. Lived in New-York.

Thomas McGrath. Killed and decapitated by a Jamaica Avenue trolley car near the city line, on July 1. Lived in Allen Street, New-York.

Edward Bannahan. Killed and crushed by trolley car No. 356 of the Fifth Avenue line, at Twenty-third Street, on July 3.

Daniel Farrell, aged eight. Killed and mangled by car No. 1,496 of the Bergen Street line, opposite his grandmother's home, on July 10. No fender on the trolley.

Edouard Lourel, aged forty-two. Run over in Hamilton Avenue, near Hicks Street, by a Brooklyn City Railroad car. Taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died July 6.

George Hicks, aged two years and eleven months. Killed in front of residence, 43 Front Street, by an Atlantic Avenue car, on July 28.

Caroline Green, seventy-three years old. Struck by a DeKalb Avenue car Aug. 24. Died later in the hospital.

John Walker, eight years of age, of 488 Tenth Street. Killed by an Atlantic Avenue car in Fifth Avenue, near Twelfth Street, on Aug. 30.

Alfred C. Strong, seven years of age, of 368 Warren Street. Killed by a Smith Street car at Smith and Baltic Streets, Sept. 9

Theodore P. Vredenburg, forty-nine years of age, of 522 State Street. Struck by a West End trolley. Died Sept. 5, the day following the accident.

James Flynn, fifty-eight years of age, of 439 Thirty-eighth Street. Run into while driving a wagon on Second Avenue near Forty-second Street, on Oct. 14, and killed by one of the Brooklyn City cars.

Isaac Hill, aged forty years of age, of 400 Sackett Street. Killed by a Smith Street car, at Smith and Warren Streets, on Oct. 20.

Patrick Donahue, forty-three years of age. Killed on Nov. 28, by a Seventh Avenue car of the Atlantic Avenue company.

Mary E. Emerson, sixty-six years of age, of 834 Monroe Street. Killed by a Broadway car, at Broadway and Woodbine Streets, on Nov. 28.

George H. Concannon, six years of age, of 207 Grand Avenue, struck Dec. 29 in De Kalb Avenue and mangled. He died at the hospital.

William Farrell, fourteen years of age, killed by a Brooklyn City railroad car in Fulton Street, near Marcy Avenue, on Dec. 3.

Frank Tobrieka, fifteen years of age, of 42½ Bridge Street, killed Dec. 25 by a Myrtle Avenue car.

Catherine Perrara, aged sixty-one, of 31 Front Street, killed by Car 82 of the Fifth Avenue line, Front Street, near Fulton, Dec. 28.

Unknown man, about forty years, killed by a Third Avenue car at Third Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, Dec. 30.

Peter Pazeskia, aged twenty-five, of 529 Warren Street, legs cut off Dec. 31 by Third Avenue car at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street. Died Jan. 2, 1895.

1895.

Alfred J. Irvin, 165 Central Avenue, killed in front of his house on Jan. 14, the day the strike began, by a Union Avenue car.

Josephine Zeiser, aged thirty; killed by a car on the Suburban (Broadway) line, Jan. 31, opposite 201 Lee Avenue.

Samuel B. Betchley, aged forty-two, ribs fractured and injured internally Feb. 1 by a Brooklyn Heights car, opposite 889 Nostrand Avenue. Died later.

Henry Havemeyer, killed Feb. 7 by a Myrtle Avenue car at Sumner Avenue.

Paul Thle, 527 Eleventh Street, body crushed Feb. 15 by a Brooklyn and Coney Island car at Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard. Died the same day at the Seney Hospital.

William Randler, killed Feb. 16 by a Lee Avenue car. Died from shock in the Eastern District Hospital.

Lulu Huelle, aged seven years, killed Feb. 25 while going to school, at Halsey Street and Patchen Avenue.

Stephen Gill, aged twelve, 374 Hicks Street. Killed Feb. 27 by Car 2,126 of the Crosstown Railroad. In Columbia Street, near Amity.

Gustav Carlson, aged eleven, 160 Skillman Avenue. Killed Feb. 27 by Car 3,117 of the Meeker Avenue line at Humboldt Street.

Frederick Dumbleton, aged sixteen, of 64 Underhill Avenue, crushed on Feb. 27 by Car 153 of the Fulton Street line. Died five hours later at the Cumberland Street Hospital.

Antonio Dalschieck, aged thirty-three, a sailor, of 20 President Street, killed March 12 by Car 7 of the Fifteenth Street line, on Hamilton Avenue, near the ferry.

The killing of Sailor Dalschieck is not the first bad luck that has befallen Car 34 and Motorman Grombach. The car on Saturday night, with Grombach at the brake, ran down seven-year-old Willie Shaw of 454 Fourth Avenue, crushed his leg, and crippled him for life. The boy is in the Seney Hospital.

Car 3,313 of the Crosstown line of the Brooklyn City Railroad yesterday collided with a wagon owned by Max Cohen of 552 Grand Street, Brooklyn. Cohen's son, Julius, was knocked to the street and severely injured. He was taken home.

GETTING OVER A BROKEN NECK

What Is Considered One of the Most Remarkable Casualty Cases Is Being Treated in a Brooklyn Hospital.

The surgeons in charge of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, are interested in a case they have had for eight months, and which they look upon as one of the most remarkable ever treated in that institution.

The patient is John J. Brennan of 63 Main Street, Brooklyn, who, on Saturday night, July 28, fell down the stairs of his home backward. Several hours later he was discovered unconscious.

Dr. Love, who answered the ambulance call, and Dr. Schall, the house surgeon, have had charge of the case. Dr. Love said yesterday:

"This is one of the most remarkable casualty cases ever treated. When I first saw Brennan he could not move a muscle. He was suffering from paraplegia, which is a paralysis of the body. I at once said that there was a fracture of the vertebra and hurried him to the hospital. There was a prominence on the back of the neck, and the patient was unconscious. If it had been the third or fourth cervical vertebra that was broken, death would have followed at once, and therefore I had reason to believe there was a chance for life.

"We found that the fracture was at the sixth cervical vertebra. This was manifested by a slight embarrassment of respiration and the affectation of the thoracic nerves. There was a very marked prominence over the fracture. We reduced the dislocation by manipulation, and the body was kept extended by weights, the foot of the bed being raised.

"The patient was fed on the most nutritious foods. There was not only a dislocation, but an actual fracture of the vertebra, and it was only by keeping the body extended at full length that Brennan was brought around so that he is now alive to tell his story. He was given electrical treatment several times daily, and he lay in bed, his neck supported by sandbags, without moving a muscle, for three months.

"It was then we noticed a slight improvement in feeling in his left hand. In November last he sat up in bed, but had to be supported by pillows. On Dec. 10 he first got on his feet, but could not bear his weight on his legs at that time. For the last two months he has been walking about the ward, and, aside from a slight trouble in the use of his right arm, is fully recovered."

The patient at the time he met with the accident weighed 198 pounds, and he lost considerable flesh, while lying in bed, but since he has been able to walk around the hospital he has regained flesh and is almost up to his old weight again.

The surgeon believes that if he keeps on improving as he has been doing he will be able to leave the hospital inside of two weeks.

READY TO FURNISH THE BONDS

Syndicate Announces That They Will Be Exchanged for Certificates.

A deposit of $2,200,000 in gold was made yesterday at the Sub-Treasury on bond account. It added nothing to the reserve, because it had already been credited in the bank depository total. The banks designated for that purpose held about $13,000,000. There was a transfer of $500,000 about two weeks ago. Yesterday's transfer came mainly from the National City Bank, one of the depositories.

Notice was sent to the Stock Exchange yesterday that the syndicate would give bonds for its certificates on demand. The syndicate has received from Washington both registered and coupon bonds in amounts sufficient for this purpose. Sales hereafter will thus carry with them obligations for actual delivery of bonds, instead of temporary syndicate obligations.

On the announcement that bonds were ready, quotations were made in the last bond call at 119½ bid and 120 asked.

LONDON, March 13.—The American loan closed at 5½ per cent. premium.

THE INJUNCTION DENIED

A New Bill Filed Against the Electric Gas Company of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—After hearing arguments on the application of several clubs and civic organizations for an injunction restraining the Ogden Gas and Cosmopolitan Electric Company from exercising any any rights or privileges conferred on them by the ordinances recently passed by the City Council, Judge Payne to-day ruled that the bill for an injunction was multifarious; that the two corporations were improperly joined, and that for that reason the petition was defective.

Attorneys for the petitioners at once prepared a new bill, referring to the electric company only, which they filed at 2 o'clock. The Ogden Gas Company was left as the sole defendant in the corporation in the original bill.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Caledonia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 4 PM for Greytown, per steamship Tudor Prince. (letters for Jamaica must be directed "per Tudor Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore. (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Arawak; at 1 PM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa. (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena and Costa Rica via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Herschell, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Herschell";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam. (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela.") at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. for forwarding, by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 8, 1895.

KEEPING VEHICLES IN PUBLIC STREETS

Col. Waring Says He Will Issue Only a Limited Number of Licenses.

Col. Waring yesterday sent the following letter to Messrs. Rohe & Brother, provision dealers at 266 West Thirty-third Street:

Gentlemen: The Mayor refers to me your letter to him of March 6 concerning a permit to stand fifteen vehicles upon the street in front of your premises.

I regret to say that I am not able to comply with your request. I shall limit the issuing of permits for vehicles to stand upon the street to those who are very poor dealers and need the use of delivery wagons which they cannot afford to stable, and to exceptional cases of licensed truckmen whose vehicles are used only for public hire.

It is my intention to require all manufacturers and merchants and all truckmen attached to commercial establishments to stable their vehicles at all times elsewhere than in the public streets.

I know that this will be a hardship, and will constitute a considerable tax upon industry, but I also know that it is absolutely necessary to adopt this course, if anything is to be done in the way of cleaning the streets of this city.

Greatly regretting the necessity for this decision, I am, respectfully,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

A Veteran Robbed of Pension Papers.

George Campbell, fifty years old, formerly in the Second Division, Massachusetts Naval Department, was robbed Tuesday night of $11, his pension papers, and his hat and shoes. He was arrested for intoxication on Park Row. His face was bloody and badly cut. Later, James Dempsey of 121 Monroe Street and Paul Meyers, who lives in Chatham Square, were arrested on suspicion of robbing him, and on Dempsey Campbell's pension papers were found.

Dempsey and Meyers were held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination, and Campbell was detained as a witness.

Honors for Explorer Dr. Holub.

Dr. Emil Holub, the African explorer, was notified yesterday by the Geographical Club of Philadelphia that he had been elected an honorary member of that society. A like honor has been conferred upon the doctor by the Audubon Society of Chicago.

Dr. Holub is at present in this city, and will lecture to-morrow evening before the Technical Club, at Union Hall, Brooklyn.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Saale	May 4	Genoa
Werra	May 18	Genoa
Ems	June 1	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu.,	March 19, 7 A.M.	Saale, Tu.,	Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu.,	March 26, 8 A.M.	Lahn, Tu.,	Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu.,	Apr. 2, 9 A.M.	Fulda, Sat.,	Apr. 27, 11 AM
Ems, Sat.,	Apr. 6, 7 A.M.	Trave, Tu.,	Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu.,	Apr. 9, 9 A.M.	Ems, Sat.,	May 4, M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
To Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Havel,	Tues., May 7	Lahn,	Tues., June 18
Saale,	Tues., May 14	Fulda,	Sat., June 22
Lahn,	Tues., May 21	Spree,	Tues., June 25
Fulda,	Sat., May 25	Ems,	Sat., June 29
Trave,	Tues., May 28	Havel,	Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II.	Tu., June 4	Trave,	Sat., July 6
Havel,	Thurs., June 6	Saale,	Tues., July 9
Saale,	Tues., June 11	Lahn,	Tues., July 16

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Normannia,	Mch. 28, 11 AM	A. Victoria,	May 16, 9 AM
Fürst Bismarck,	Apr. 11, 11 AM	Columbia,	May 23, 11 AM
Columbia,	Apr. 25, 11 AM	F. Bismarck,	May 30, 11 AM
Normannia,	May 9, 11 AM	Normannia,	Je. 6, 11 AM

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the NORMANNIA in JULY. For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Paris	Mar. 27, 11 AM	Berlin	April 24, 11 AM
Berlin	April 3, 11 AM	New-York	May 1, 11 AM
New-York	Ap. 10, 11 AM	Paris	May 8, 11 A. M.
Paris	April 17, 11 AM	Berlin	May 15, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Rhyniand	Mar. 20, 1 PM	Friesland	April 17, M.
West'land	Mar. 27, 4 PM	Rhyniand	Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland	Ap. 3, 11 AM	Westernland	May 1, M.
Waesland	Ap. 10, 5 PM	Noordland	May 8, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM.	Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mch. 27, 8:30 AM	*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.	*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM	*Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.		Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A. M.	
Lucania, Mch. 23, 8 P.M.		Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.	

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from Queenstown or Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Fotrot	Sat., Mch. 16,	9 A. M.	
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon	Sat., Mch. 23,	2 P.M.	
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent	Sat., Mch. 30,	6 AM.	

*10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, March 16.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam,	March 16, 1895,	Sat.,	1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam,	March 23, 1895,	Sat.,	2 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $26; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu	March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU	April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.

CHEROKEE	Friday, March 15
ALGONQUIN	Tuesday, March 19
SEMINOLE	Friday, March 22

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks.,
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston,

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASLAGEN, E. A. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTS——, OLD POINT COMFORT and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 4 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SPECIAL TOUR TO THE WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.
FIRST TRIP TO THE TROPICS OF THE NEW
ATLAS LINE
S. S. "ALLEGHANY,"
To leave New-York, Saturday, March 23,
SPECIAL CRUISE OF 25 DAYS, $125.
Visiting Jamaica, Spanish Main, and Mosquito Coast, returning to New-York, via Jamaica. For particulars and illustrated pamphlet address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

GOING ABROAD?
SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE
All Traveling Expenses Included, will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines.
Next Departures:

Apl. 24, s. s.	"Majestic"	100 days
May 4, s. s.	"Kaiser Wilhelm II."	80 days
May 25, s. s.	"Etruria"	92 days
June 12, s. s.	"Paris"	81 days

For later departures, see Illustrated Programme, free on application. Ocean and Independent Railroad Tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Past Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Station.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
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